

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 NOVEMBER 1986

Lebanon

Security Situation — An anonymous caller told a news agency that the "Black Panthers Organization — People's Forces" was responsible for a 19 November rocket attack on the Central Bank in the Al-Hamra' area, Beirut radio reported. A government commissioner was wounded in the attack, and the caller threatened further operations against dollar dealers and bank managers.

Fighting continued between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in and around Burj al-Barajinah 18-19 November, according to Beirut radio. Seven people were injured by further Palestinian artillery attacks on the southern suburb, and 14 were killed or injured inside the Palestinian camp. In Damascus, Amal leader Nabih Birri and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt blamed the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) for the artillery attacks on the southern suburb of Beirut, Radio Monte Carlo noted. Amal threatened to respond in kind to the PNSF bombardment, while the PNSF blamed Amal for the renewed fighting and suspended its participation in the Camps Security Coordination Committee.

French Hostage — The Organization of Revolutionary Justice (ORJ) is not holding French hostage Marcel Carton and has not contacted news agencies about the release of anyone, according to an anonymous caller on behalf of the ORJ cited by AFP. The announcement followed an earlier claim by an anonymous caller that the ORJ would release Carton shortly.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad received Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi for talks on Arab developments and current contacts to convene an Arab summit, Damascus radio reported.

In Israel, *'Al Hamishmar* cited the Paris weekly *Le Point*'s report that the Soviet Union recently supplied Syria with SS-23 missiles.

Iran-Iraq War

According to IRNA, two Iraqi helicopters were shot down in the Irbil region during joint operations by Kurdish guerrillas and Iranian soldiers. An Iraqi military spokesman denied Iranian claims that checkpoints along the Iraq-Turkey highway suffered heavy damage and several trucks were destroyed, INA reported.

On the diplomatic front, the Iraqi foreign minister was received by Saudi King Fahd to whom he delivered a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, SPA reported. Meanwhile, the

Kuwaiti foreign minister received the Iranian charge for talks on bilateral relations, according to KUNA.

In Iran, Tehran radio reported Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi's statement 19 November that countries which realize Iraq's defeat is imminent are "trying to attribute Iran's victory to their own weapons." More reports about the sale of weapons to Iran may be published in the next few days, Musavi said, but he added that the most complicated weapons are no substitute for the "mystic fervor" of Iranian forces. President 'Ali Khamene'i asserted earlier that "world politicians" accept Iranian "logic" that Saddam Husayn must be "executed," IRNA noted. During his tour of Mazandaran Province in connection with Unity Week, Khamene'i also held Iraqi "aggression" responsible for hindering Tehran's development efforts.

Egypt

Interior Minister Zaki Badr disclosed details of the 31 October clashes in Asyut during an interview with the London *Al-Majallah* published 12 November, stating that the violence was started by Muslim extremists who were objecting to the appointment of an imam in a local mosque. The extremists used guns, bricks, and stones, killing a student and injuring 24 policemen, he said. Badr downplayed the strength of the extremists, asserting that there are only 200-300 fundamentalists in Asyut University.

A 17 November *Al-Ahram* report cited by AFP noted that the authorities have released 32 students arrested in protests against the Asyut University authorities' refusal to let female students wear the "niqab," a veil that covers all the face except the eyes.

Libya and Chad

The appointment of a new GUNT leader was reported by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, which cited an AFP report that Acheikh Ibn Oumar was elected leader after 5 days of meetings in Cotonou, Benin. On the other hand, Paris radio subsequently asserted that GUNT official Facho Balaam has succeeded Goukouni Oueddei as GUNT leader.

In New York, Libya's UN representative denied the Chadian Government's accusation that Libya has committed "indescribable atrocities" in northern Chad, according to KUNA.

PLO

DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah arrived in Moscow for talks within the framework of efforts to restore PLO unity, KUNA reported.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PLO Statement on Israeli 'Terrorist Campaign'

JN181816 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Statement issued by the PLO on "the Zionist terrorist campaign in Jerusalem" — date not given]

[Text] For the past 2 days, the PLO Executive Committee has been following with extreme concern the bloody Zionist terrorist campaign against our Palestinian masses in holy Jerusalem, as well as the Zionist settler gangs' destruction of Palestinian property and their burning of houses under the protection of Israeli security and army forces.

These criminal practices are a continuation of the policy of racial discrimination and Zionist policy represented in detention and expulsion, confiscation of land, destruction of houses, attacks on whole villages, and in the recent criminal campaigns against our kinfolk in holy Jerusalem. This is an integrated Zionist policy to undermine our people's militant spirit and expel them from their homeland.

While proudly greeting the proud stance of our Palestinian masses in holy Jerusalem against the spiteful racist terrorist Zionist practices and their valiant and brave confrontation of armed settlers, supported by Zionist security and armed forces, in defense of their honor, properties, and souls, the PLO Executive Committee appeals to world public opinion and all honest and free people in the world to condemn these ugly practices and to move immediately and decisively to stop this aggression and check these Zionist criminal practices.

We appeal to the United Nations, nonaligned countries, Islamic countries, African countries, friendly countries, and to all free and honest people to stand alongside our people to confront the systematic official Israeli terrorism inside our occupied land and Jerusalem. At the same time our people in their camps in Lebanon are subjected to air and sea attacks against our children, women, and kinfolk and to massacres inside and outside our occupied land.

Despite repression, injustice, and massacres, our people will continue to valiantly and strongly resist to achieve their national rights and to establish their independent state with holy Jerusalem as capital under their sole, legitimate representative, the PLO.

PNSF Official Comments on Damascus Talks

JN190730 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
2000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt][passage omitted] Fadl Shururu, member of the central delegation of the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) command, who returned to Damascus from Beirut at dawn today to continue consultations, stated to our radio that the PNSF cannot declare a war on its allies and any shelling from the mountain is irresponsible. He added: An agreement was reached yesterday evening with Walid Junblatt, 'Asim Qansuh, George Hawi, 'Isam Mahayiri, and Mustafa Sa'd to stop this after ascertaining the sources of the bombardment. Shururu added: I personally have been trying in Beirut since Friday evening to stop the deterioration of the situation. I held numerous contacts with high-ranking officials of Amal, Syrian observers, 'Asim Qansuh, and Akram (Juhayyid) so that we can work together to stop the fighting and calm the situation. Shururu added: Let everyone know that there are several parties trying to inflame the situation, particularly as this would coincide with Syria's celebration of the corrective movement, for these parties want the situation to worsen during the expanded Lebanese-Palestinian meeting sponsored by Syria in Damascus.

Shururu also said: The leaders of the Lebanese nationalist movement, Amal, the PNSF, and all those who do not want further victims to fall, must rise above the events that occurred and sit down and talk to find a radical solution. The masses in the camps and outside the camps will no longer accept [word indistinct] solutions.

The PNSF held a meeting at the PFLP office today. Khalid al-Fahum, Ahmad Jibril, Samir Ghawshah, Talal Naji, Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, 'Isam al-Qadi, and Abu Mahir al-Yamani [Ahmad al-Yamani] attended.

Consultations among the parties concerned are expected to resume during the night, in the hope that a reasonable solution will be reached.

Arab Envoys in Japan Discuss U.S. Arms to Iran
LD191023 Kuwait KUNA in English 0934 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 19 (KUNA) — The Council of Arab Ambassadors and Chiefs of Mission accredited to Japan Wednesday had met at the Arab League office here to discuss the question of U.S. delivery of weapons to Iran, an office spokesman told *Kuwait News Agency*.

In a brief statement, the council said: "After studying the matter from its various angles and prospects, the council decided to emphasize the contents of the statement issued by the Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi on November 12th concerning this matter in which he deplored the United States action," he stated.

The statement warned against the role played by Israel in trying to "envenom the already tense relations between the U.S. and the Arab world and fueling a war which cannot but serve the Zionist interests," the spokesman said.

It was further decided that a delegation representing the council, would meet later in the day with ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry officials to discuss the issue of American arms supply to Tehran, he added.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister, Iranian Envoy Discuss Ties
LD181416 Kuwait KUNA in English 1319 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 18 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad today received charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy here, Mohammad Ridha Bagheri.

Shaykh Sabah told reporters that talks during the meeting dealt with bilateral relations between Kuwait and Iran.

The official added that he also expressed to Bagheri the hope that Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i would respond to the invitation extended by h.h. the amir for attending the fifth Islamic summit, scheduled to convene in Kuwait towards the end of next January.

Shaykh Sabah hoped that meetings of the said summit would result in the best interest of all Muslims.

Asked about the cabinet's decision yesterday to assign the Foreign Ministry contact with the Gulf Cooperation Council's (GCC) Secretariat on the issue of U.S. arms shipments to Iran, the deputy premier and foreign minister said "we are in contact with brothers in the council states on this subject."

In this context, Shaykh Sabah today received Secretary General of the GCC, 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah for an exchange dealing, among other things, with the question.

Whether the current Arab tour, started in Damascus last night, by Arab League Secretary Chedli Klibi and Algerian foreign minister and current chairman of the league session, Ahmed

Taleb Ibrahim will include a stop in Kuwait, the official said according to plan, the two are scheduled to visit all Arab countries.

Shaykh Sabah welcomed them any time in Kuwait.

During their meeting in Tunis last month, Arab foreign ministers had assigned Klibi and Ibrahim to contact Arab capitals to prepare the atmosphere and arrange for convoking the long-delayed Arab summit.

Meanwhile, Shaykh Sabah today received Kuwait's ambassadors in Abu Dhabi and Geneva who reported to him on their activities and reviewed Kuwait's relations with each of the two countries.

Amir Speaks to Army, Police Officers on Security
LD181343 Kuwait KUNA in English 1236 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 18 (KUNA) — H.H. the amir, the supreme commander of the Army and the Armed Forces met Tuesday at Al-Salam Palace with commanding officers of the Army, the police, and the National Guards in the presence of the national guards and the interior and defense ministers.

His Highness spoke to the officers on the domestic and external security of the country and expressed his appreciation and satisfaction at the efforts they are exerting and the cooperation among them for maintaining security and stability.

His Highness urged them to exert an added effort at these crucial times in the history of the country and the region and wished them all success in shouldering their great responsibility.

After the noon prayer, His Highness had lunch with the officers.

Today's meeting, depicted His Highness's interest in the Army, the police and the national guards.

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Addresses Rally on National Day
JN181736 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1327 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Speech by Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id at a rally marking the 16th anniversary of Oman's national day at the Al-Fath Square in (Lutayah) on 18 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be to God and peace be upon the Prophet Muhammad whom God sent to guide and warn mankind, and peace be upon the prophet's scion and companions.

Dear citizens, we are very pleased to meet with you at this great rally to celebrate the 16th anniversary of our glorious national day. We are also pleased to greet you and greet our dear people throughout the homeland. We thank almighty God for his care

and ask him to help and inspire us in serving our dear country and its progress. [applause] [passage omitted]

Today, as together we face greater responsibilities and duties, we must all draw on our tolerant religion, our noble Omani values, and our past experiences for greater strength and determination to redouble our efforts and continue our progress, through cooperation and unity and through loyalty to our proud Oman, always adhering to God's words: Fulfill your pledges, for a pledge always entails a responsibility. [Koranic verse][applause]

Citizens, for several years now there have been economic changes in the world that impose great challenges on the developing countries. Moreover, the present situation in the oil market has negative repercussions on the economies of oil-producing countries and on the entire world economy. We must, now more than at any time in the past, strengthen our determination to depend on ourselves, not only to face these changes and to adapt to them, but in all circumstances — and that entails that everyone make sacrifices to overcome the difficulties and to build a prosperous society. [applause]

In this regard, we emphasize the great importance of diversifying the sources of national income and developing them as much as possible, and (?concentrating) more on the agricultural, fisheries, and industrial sectors. We must also channel the energies of the society toward serious work and honest competition in building the country, and setting one's standard of performance as the criterion for enjoying the country's wealth, in line with the prophet's saying: "when any one of you does any work God wants him to do it well."

At the same time, we emphasize our firm determination to continue to provide our dear people with the basic and essential services, despite all the economic changes and circumstances. [applause] We have given our directives to officials of our government to take this into consideration when drawing up our development plans.

It is important that every citizen shoulder his responsibility to his country, without complacency or depending on others, and seriously and sincerely contribute to the achievement of our national tasks. These tasks call on us all to glorify work as a noble value that gives life a positive and useful content, and as a sacred duty required by the belief in one's debt to one's country and urged by the teachings of Islam. [passage omitted]

Out of our belief in the role of Omani youth in building the homeland, we urge them to set an example in being serious and capable, and prepare themselves to effectively contribute to all sectors of work without tying their future merely to gaining degrees or confine their interests to limited areas. They must set a good example for work in various fields, however simple such work may appear to be. Every service to the homeland and society is an honest and a noble effort that achieves the citizen's aspiration to an honorable life. Moreover, reducing dependence on foreign labor in many areas of work that do not require a special skill can be achieved only with the citizen undertaking such work seriously and with interest. God has said: Man has only his efforts, and his efforts will be judged, and then man will be justly rewarded for his efforts. [Koranic verse]

We urge every citizen to contribute to the comprehensive development of the country. And the private sector must take serious steps to gradually depend, more than in the past, on the Omani labor force and on the available Omani expertise and cadres in their various activities that will make an important contribution within the framework of our tireless efforts to build and develop our own capabilities in all spheres. [applause] [passage omitted]

Oman is in good shape, praise be to God. Its land is good and rich, and its blessings and wealth are sufficient to meet the aspirations of coming generations — if we all pull up our sleeves, work hard, and cooperate in overcoming all challenges and in achieving progress and prosperity for our country, inspired by what the prophet said: worshipers of god, be brothers, and cooperate in doing good.

Citizens, on this dear occasion, we are pleased to salute our valiant Armed Forces, all its units and formations, and laud their efficiency, seriousness, and loyalty to their sacred duty of guarding the homeland's security and defending its pure soil. We emphasize our continued interest in fostering the Armed Forces and developing their capabilities so they can play their glorious role. We also salute and laud the sincere efforts of the security services in serving the homeland and the citizens and safeguarding our people's security and confidence throughout the country. [applause]

We want to extend a special greeting to the Omani Scouts. We greatly appreciate their important activities that enable them to effectively contribute to our good march, believing in God and self-reliance. We greet and thank you all, participants in this rally: farmers, fishermen, craftsmen, Omani youth, and all sectors of the Omani society for your sincere efforts to build the country. [passage omitted]

We ask almighty God to grant us and you success in achieving all that is good for beloved Oman. We also ask him to make peace and amity prevail throughout the world, so that mankind will work for its own good and resolve its differences by peaceful means so as to spare people the woes of war and destruction and so they may achieve their aspirations to security and stability. [applause]

In conclusion, peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Briefs

Ambassador Presents Credentials — Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received a copy of the credentials of (Salih Boujoum'a), ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the sultanate. [Excerpt] *[Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Nov 86 JN]*

Ambassador to Greece — Omani Ambassador to Italy Muhammad ibn 'Umar ibn Tahir 'Aydid presented a copy of his credentials as the Sultanate's non-resident extraordinary plenipotentiary ambassador to the friendly Hellenic Republic to

the Greek foreign minister. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations, ways to develop and enhance them, and issues of common interest. [Text]/*Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic* 1300 GMT 12 Nov 86 JN]

PDRY

Al-'Attas Congratulates Oman on National Day

EA182303 Aden ANA in Arabic 1655 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Aden, 18 Nov — Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council, sent a cable of congratulations to his brother Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman on the occasion of Oman's national day.

The cable states: I am pleased to send to you and, through you, to the fraternal people of Oman our warmest congratulations and best wishes of good health and happiness, for your people further progress, and for relations between our countries further growth in the interests of our two peoples and the peoples of the region.

Muhsin Reviews Visits to Nicaragua, Cuba

EA181148 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, has returned to Aden at the end of his visit to Nicaragua and Cuba. He participated with the friendly Nicaraguan people in their celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Sandinist Front and the 10th anniversary of the martyrdom of the Front's founder, Carlos Fonseca.

In a statement to ANA on his arrival, Brother Muhsin expressed his satisfaction at the heroic efforts of the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the Sandinist Front, in defense of the homeland and the revolution, and the achievement of economic and social changes on the path to building its new society. He also expressed satisfaction at the results of his meetings with the Sandinist leadership during which views were exchanged on issues of common concern and on recent international political developments, in particular in Latin America and the Middle East. These issues included U.S. imperialism's interference in the affairs of the countries of these two regions, its continuous attempts to undermine their security and stability, and imperialism's support for racist and Zionist regimes and their agents with the aim of creating tension and sabotage. It was stressed that the meetings will deepen and reinforce the militant relations linking the YSP with the Sandinist Front and the two friendly peoples.

Also reviewed were the measures taken by the YSP to normalize the internal situation after the incidents of 13th January.

On his visit to the Socialist Republic of Cuba, Brother Muhsin said he held talks with Cuban party officials, centering on relations between the two friendly parties and countries. They exchanged views on issues of joint concern and on reinforcing the militant alignment between the Yemeni and Cuban parties and

revolutions, to strengthen their positions at regional and international levels. Also discussed, he said, were international developments in light of the escalation of the fierce onslaught by imperialism and the Americans and their allies: the creation of tension in several parts of the world — the Arab region, the Middle East, Central America the Caribbean and Africa, in particular. They discussed U.S. imperialism's support for racist regimes in South Africa and Israel, and the regimes in Honduras and El Salvador, with the aim of frustrating the national liberation movements in these areas, continuing to flout the interests of their peoples. To this end, it is exploiting the fragmentation in parts of the national liberation movements and the national regimes in some of these areas.

Brother Muhsin stressed the vital importance of the unity of national and progressive forces in the struggle against their enemies — imperialism, the racists and Zionism and their agents — that same unity being the central link for achieving victory. He stressed his admiration and appreciation of the increasing successes of the Cuban militants in socialist construction, for the solid role Cuba is playing in supporting the cause of people's struggle, and the prominent place Cuba, its Communist Party, and its leader, Fidel Castro, occupy in the struggle against imperialism. He wished the friendly Cuban people more progress and prosperity.

Soviet Delegation Meets Party Leader, Departs

EA182245 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, today received the Soviet friendship delegation led by Comrade Nariman Kipshakbayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee [as heard] and Kazakhstan minister of land reclamation and water resources, which participated in the activities of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Week 10-17 November.

At the meeting, the secretary general welcomed the Soviet delegation, expressing his satisfaction at this meeting which reflects the depth of relations between the PDRY and the USSR and between the two friendly parties. The secretary general expressed hope that, during its visit to our country, the delegation has seen the achievements brought about by the sweat of the laborers and farmers and also the projects underway in various sectors with the assistance of the friendly USSR. He commended the impartial internationalist support the Soviet Union extends to our country in all circumstances.

For his part, Comrade Nariman expressed his satisfaction, on behalf of his delegation, for the generous hospitality and warm reception. This tangibly emphasizes the steadfastness of the Yemeni people and their ability to bring about achievements and progress, he said. Comrade Nariman praised the standard of preparations for the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Week and the activities that took place to mark this occasion. He referred to this as a reflection of the standard of relations between the two peoples and parties in the two friendly countries in their mutual interest.

Dr 'Abdallah al-Khamiri, candidate member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Yemeni Council of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship, and Dr Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, minister of culture and information and chairman of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society, also attended the meeting.

After participating in the activities of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Week, the Soviet friendship delegation left Aden tonight. Before his departure, the head of the delegation Comrade Nariman Kipshakbayev expressed his great happiness at the activities of friendship week which were a tangible reflection of the depth of Yemeni-Soviet relations, considered to be a definite source of struggle for peace.

In a statement to ANA, Comrade Nariman said he had visited some of the governorates and had seen various aspects of the achievements of the Yemeni people and the historical monuments reflecting the steadfastness and civilization of the people. He said: We are pleased to note that our meetings with party and government leaders gave fresh emphasis to the fact that Yemeni-Soviet relations are deepening and developing in line with the interests of the peoples of the two friendly countries.

He praised the efforts of the comrades in the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society which made a success of the activities of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Week in Aden. At the end of his statement, he wished the Yemeni people further development, success, and prosperity.

Brothers 'Abd al-Wakil al-Sururi, candidate member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the Yemeni Council of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship, and Dr Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, minister of culture and information and chairman of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society, were at Aden airport to see them off.

Czechoslovak Trade Delegation Arrives on Visit

EA181140 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
17 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation from the Transport Union of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade (Badel Strite), secretary of the Central Committee for the Czechoslovak Transport Trade Union, is on a visit to our country, which will last several days, in response to an invitation from the General Federation of the Transport and Communications Workers in our country.

In a statement to Aden, news agency, the head of the delegation expressed his pleasure at the visit, which is the union's first to our country. He pointed out that during the visit, he will be able to learn about the ongoing revolutionary experiment in our country and will hold talks with officials of the General Federation of Trade Unions on bilateral relations and the exchange of trade union experiences.

On his arrival, he was received by Brother 'Abdallah Muhammad Badwi, member of the Central Committee for ANID [Trade Union Federation of Democratic Yemen] and general secretary

of the Transport and Communications Trade Union, and a number of members of the General Trade Union.

Party Delegation Back From East Bloc Tour

EA182143 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
17 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation from the party research center in the YSP Central Committee, headed by brother 'Abdallah Muthanna Husayn, member of the Central Committee and director of party research in the Central Committee, returned to Aden this morning at the end of a working visit to Czechoslovakia, GDR, Poland, and the USSR. The party delegation participated in the Prague meetings of the representatives of research and scientific institutes affiliated with the central committees of the communist and workers parties and the other Marxist research centers, which concluded recently. They examined a number of issues related to scientific research activities and aspects of cooperation between the communist and workers parties as well as research on questions related to issues of socialist application and objective socialism in the present phase.

The party delegation visited Prague, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow, and held talks with the comrades in the CPCZ, SED, PZPR and the CPSU. The talks dealt with a number of issues related to relations between the YSP and these friendly parties and in particular, on issues relating to scientific research and the activities and experiments of scientific research institutes and the academies of social sciences for the friendly parties.

The head of the party delegation stressed that the results of his visit to the socialist states had been positive and fruitful and took place in a manner that would reinforce the ties of militant and friendly relations in the joint struggle of the YSP and the friendly parties of the countries of the socialist community.

SAUDI ARABIA

Iraq's 'Aziz Conveys Husayn Message to King Fahd
LD181431 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1405 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Riyadh, 18 Nov (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud this afternoon received the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Tariq 'Aziz, who conveyed a message to King Fahd from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn concerning bilateral relations between the two countries.

The audience was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, Iraqi ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

UAE

Heir Apparent Confers With USSR Ambassador

JN181824 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Nov (WAKH) — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, UAE heir apparent and deputy commander of the UAE

Armed Forces, received Feliks Nikolayevich Fedotov, USSR ambassador to the UAE, this evening. They discussed ways to develop bilateral relations as well as the state of affairs in the region.

WAM said that during the meeting Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid praised the honorable stands adopted by the USSR on the Arab issues in general, as well as its efforts to halt the Iraq-Iran war.

The Soviet ambassador noted that the Soviet leadership is following with interest the leading role played by the amir in UAE national events as well as in Abu Dhabi.

The meeting was attended by Colonel Shaykh Muhammad ibn Zayid, commander of the Air Force.

YAR

Iraq's 'Aziz Arrives With Saddam Message

*JN181745 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
18 Nov 86*

[Text] Brother Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi foreign minister and envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress, arrived in Sanaa today.

In a statement to SABA, Tariq 'Aziz said he is carrying a message from President Saddam Husayn to the brother president leader on relations between the two fraternal countries and Arab developments.

Tariq 'Aziz was received by 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Permanent Committee; officials; a presidential protocol representative; and 'Abd Husayn al-Rafa'i, Iraqi ambassador in Sanaa.

PLO's 'Arafat Meets With Vice President

*JN181454 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
18 Nov 86*

[Text] This morning, Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee, met with struggler Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. Talks during the meeting dealt with relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and with Arab and Palestinian developments.

The meeting was attended by a number of officials and Palestinian revolution cadres in Sanaa.

IMF Team Holds Budget Talks With Officials

*JN181500 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
18 Nov 86*

[Text] A further round of talks was held at the Central Bank today between a YAR delegation, led by Finance Minister 'Alawi Salami, and an IMF team, led by Dr Karim al-Nashashibi. The two sides resumed discussing our country's finances and 1986 budget. The budget shows there has been a tangible increase in revenues.

The IMF team voiced admiration for the measures taken by the state to improve and increase revenues. Today's session was attended by Brothers Eng Muhammad (al-Jalli), governor of the Central Bank; Mamud (al-Mhayni), deputy finance minister; and officials of the Ministry of Finance, the Central Planning department, and the Yemeni Central Bank.

Mubarak: 'Not Possible' To Abolish Subsidies*NC181703 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1421 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] New York, 18 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has reiterated his hope that King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will work together again to find a solution to the Middle East problem. In an interview granted to John Kifner, a correspondent of *The New York Times*, appearing in today's edition, Mubarak also said that he hoped that he could work with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir as well he did with Shim'on Peres, Shamir's predecessor.

Mentioning the economic challenges facing Egypt, Mubarak expressed his satisfaction with the achievements secured to date in public utilities, including sewerage, water, telephones, housing, and electricity. We still have a long way to go, Mubarak said, but we have taken some good steps. We are building for the future. President Mubarak noted the diligent efforts being made to improve the living conditions of farmers and other sections of the Egyptian population.

The Egyptian economy has been hit suddenly with four problems that are not of our own making, Mubarak said. We are suffering from a sharp drop in the price of oil; the Suez Canal revenues have declined because of the Gulf war; remittances from Egyptian workers in Arab countries have shrunk; and revenues from tourism have dwindled because of terrorism. Despite all of that, much has been achieved in the last 5 years.

Upon taking office, I had many problems with which to cope, problems that had accumulated over the years. For example, Cairo's sewer network was built in 1906. Until a few years ago, this network had received no maintenance, renovation, or expansion. The underground pipes have worn out. The pumps are in bad shape. I could have sought a temporary or sedative solution for this problem, prolonging the life of the sewerage system by 5 or 10 years, but the problem would then crop up again for future leaders. I intend to solve the problem before it gets worse, Mubarak said.

President Husni Mubarak expressed dissatisfaction with the interest rates applied to U.S. military loans to Egypt, noting that it is important to lower these rates, which have reached 14 percent, so that they will be equal to international interest rate.

In response to a question by the correspondent, the president emphasized that it is not possible to abolish subsidies on basic commodities. He said that measures that have been adopted to reform the economy have been met with understanding by all of the Egyptian people. He noted that the fact that the people were told openly that these measures were both necessary and useful has had a great effect in promoting this understanding. President Mubarak referred to his hopes of strengthening the roots of democracy, saying that it is necessary that the future be characterized by a climate of freedom. He emphasized his desire to ensure the success of the democratic experiment and asserted that he accepts criticism and listens to other people's views.

The *New York Times* correspondent then asked the president if he had any desire to control one particular aspect of the demo-

cratic experiment, referring to the opposition newspapers, which the president has described as vicious.

The president responded with a question of his own: Have you gotten the impression that I intend to close them down? He then added: If I had not wanted such discussions to continue, I could have stopped them last year when the opposition parties directed inappropriate criticism at me. However, I am capable of accepting criticism because I am building for the future.

Sidqi: Competition Among Parties 'Healthy'*NC181651 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi has stated that President Mubarak wants to safeguard democracy and is developing it constantly. Sidqi described democracy as an integral part of daily life in Egypt and noted that it has become part of its very fabric. In an interview with the Paris-based magazine *Kul Al-'Arab*, Dr Sidqi added that competition among political parties is healthy. It is only natural for people to have differing opinions, and that strengthens our democratic experiment. The prime minister said: The means and channels of dialogue will remain open between us and the opposition so we may all bring progress to Egypt.

On Arab affairs, Dr Sidqi remarked: We are part of the Arab nation, and Egypt has made many sacrifices for the sake of its Arab identity. It is defending its Arab and humanitarian mission. The prime minister declared: Egypt is committed to the cause of legitimate Palestinian rights and is trying to lay the foundations for a just and lasting peace in the region. As for the Iraq-Iran war, Dr Sidqi explained that Egypt will not be lax in terms of its duty in the quest for peace. He added that Egypt's foreign policy is independent of all international blocs.

Turning to the economic situation, the prime minister said: We will focus attention on increasing production, as it is an important and fundamental factor in lowering prices and stabilizing the market. We do not oppose continued subsidies. However, we object to subsidies reaching those who do not deserve them, and this requires prompt and well-planned action.

Badr on Asyut Clashes, Relations With Opposition*PM181231 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 12 Nov 86 pp 18, 19, 21*

[Interview with Interior Minister General Zaki Badr by 'Abd al-Latif al-Minawi and Su'ad Abu al-Nasr in Cairo; date not given]

[Text][*Al-Majallah*]: It has been reported that the situation in Asyut has reached a dangerous stage in the clash between the fundamentalist groups and the regime. What is the truth of what happened in Asyut?

[Badr]: There is no truth in what the news agencies have reported. What happened was this: There is a mosque from which members of the extremist groups used to launch their

attack against the regime. This mosque was then put under the supervision of the Ministry of Religious Trusts, which appointed an imam for it; members of those groups attempted to assault him and to breach security, but some of the worshipers who are not sympathetic to the groups tried to stop them. A clash then took place inside the mosque. Members of the groups were ready for this, because they were equipped with bricks and stones on the roof of the mosque; they also had three firearms. They began assaulting the police when the latter tried to intervene with tear gas. The operation ended with a large number of policemen being injured; some 6 officers and 18 men were wounded and one student was killed by bullets fired by some members of the groups; the situation was then brought under control.

[*Al-Majallah*]: Do you believe that the best method for dealing with this situation is to resort to drastic methods in order to abort such attempts?

[Badr]: Drastic action is required, and so is confrontation should they try to carry out actions against the regime.

[*Al-Majallah*]: The groups' members believe that the only approach is to use force and clash with the police. Do you believe that they will continue confronting the authorities with such methods for a long time?

[Badr]: That is their method and they have been preparing to use it, but it will backfire on them if they continue along those lines. But if they give it up and God shows them the straight path, they will be left alone.

[*Al-Majallah*]: Do you believe that they constitute a major sector among the youth?

[Badr]: I don't believe so, but because they are organized they appear to be bigger than their actual size. For example, in the university you will find only 200 or 300 of them.

[*Al-Majallah*]: A number of the groups' members asked to submit a question to you regarding the falsification of charges against them. They claim that they are repeatedly arrested and are treated as special cases, with their ordinary offences becoming offences of political nature.

[Badr]: So it is alleged. I will give an example: A group of them go out riding bicycles as if patrolling the streets; if they see a young man with a girl they beat them up, and they attack certain places which they consider to violate their beliefs; they also attack citizens. If we arrest them for this, is this a trumped up charge?

[*Al-Majallah*]: Have the Central Security Forces penetrated the university campus in Asyut?

[Badr]: It is not true that the Central Security Forces entered the university during the recent incidents. Although there is a resolution which considers passages between the faculties of Asyut University public streets — which is evident in the fact that they are used by public vehicles — I did not use this right of passage. But that does not mean that the security forces should not intervene in the event that incidents endanger public security.

[*Al-Majallah*]: Are you ready to hold a special dialogue with these groups?

[Badr]: They do not accept dialogue. Nevertheless I am ready, if they do accept the principle of dialogue, to accompany the men of religion and go to them in Asyut.

[*Al-Majallah*]: Do you have a plan for monitoring the activities of the extremist trends?

[Badr]: First, we are not against religion or religiousness; we are not against any idea, whatever its faith is. We are indeed with religion and with religiosity. We know very well religion's role in refining conduct, purifying the inner self, and building a sound human society based on love, friendship, compassion, and joint responsibility. Everybody knows that freedom of belief and thought is guaranteed for all as stipulated in the constitution and the law. But extremism is a different issue. On this subject, I affirm every person's right to adopt whatever ideas he chooses, be they moderate or extremist. In the latter case, it is his right that we should discuss right and wrong with him, so as to return him to the straight path. But we have no choice but to firmly and decisively confront any extremist who tries to impose his views by force or violence or through organizations that do not abide by duly enacted laws. This is because, although we may hold intellectual dialogue, we cannot conduct the same kind of dialogue with someone who holds a gun and a bomb and indulges in arson. I would like to point out that extremism is not a security problem but a social problem and a problem of ideas, which must be faced and dealt with by all the state's organs. When the extremist resorts to violence, this becomes a security problem which is the responsibility of the police to deal with, in which case the police have no alternative but to crush it.

[*Al-Majallah*]: There is still much doubt about the results of the Consultative Council elections. The opposition claims that 4 million people did not vote, which represents the number of Egyptians abroad. This could mean that the elections were rigged. What is your opinion?

[Badr]: First, there are not 4 million Egyptians abroad, because a large proportion of Egyptians have recently returned, and not all of them have the right to vote. Therefore it is not true to say that there are 4 million Egyptians abroad. The Ministry of the Interior has no interest in rigging elections, especially when no other parties contest them. The NDP needed just 20 percent of the votes to win; so there was no reason for exaggeration as long as winning was guaranteed. The opposition started casting doubts on the integrity of the elections before they started. We cannot accept the arguments of a person who passes judgment before the facts of a case are put to him and even before its events have started. These elections were conducted under the supervision of the judicial authorities. No election in Egypt has ever occurred in without some people describing it as false. This is nothing new.

[*Al-Majallah*]: In one of your press statements you threatened to open the opposition files — which would indicate a continuing battle between yourself and the opposition and suggest that what happened was just one round in a series to come.

[Badr]: I would like to confirm that there is no dispute or personal conflict between myself and the opposition; I see the opposition as one of the main pillars on which any democratic system is based. It is a legitimate institution playing its role in accordance with the law and constitution. As minister of the interior and by virtue of my responsibility for enforcing the law, I must stop anyone who violates the law, be it an individual, a party, an organization, or an institution regardless of its color or faith. If there were a personal dispute between the opposition and myself, I would have immediately taken them to court on account of some of the characteristics and incidents which they attribute to me. As for any violation of the law, the authorities have the right to deal with it.

[Al-Majallah]: What is your answer to the opposition charges that you are harsh in enforcing the law?

[Badr]: Perhaps I am very firm in facing elements of deviation whether inside or outside the police force. I also request the police force to deal firmly and forcefully with deviants who threaten the security of society. But on the other hand I insist on proper treatment for the citizen and concern for his problems regardless of his social status. I believe that firmness is necessary for maintaining security in difficult and complicated circumstances which do not allow for any security violations or disturbances.

[Al-Majallah]: Recently, there has been a noticeable increase in tension between the government and the opposition — a situation that did not exist a short time ago. This prompts some people to say that the cause of this is your appointment as minister of the interior. What is your comment?

[Badr]: The increase and escalation of strains in this manner, whether we accept it or reject it, is a healthy sign and a new evidence of the strengthening of democracy in Egypt. Suffice it to say that the opposition continues its unfair attack against the government and the regime, secure against any arbitrary measures. Although we do not approve of this situation, it is after all a proof of the existence and the consolidation of democracy in Egypt.

[Al-Majallah]: Who is responsible for the increase in disquiet with the opposition? How do you intend to remedy this situation?

[Badr]: The increased tension between the extremist opposition and the Ministry of the Interior is basically due to the opposition's abuses. One should not remain silent over abuses. I cannot afford to appease those who violate the law. In my estimation, the opposition is practicing a type of pressure or arm-twisting against the Ministry of the Interior. They tried to constrain me right from the beginning, but I have refused to comply and continue to refuse. Personally, I feel that the existing conflict between the opposition and the Ministry of the Interior will take its normal course during the coming period because the abuses have reached their limit, and we hope that things will reach an objective stage when relations are bound to return to the natural framework. I hope that the coming period will witness the abandonment of this method. This does not mean that there will be truce or reconciliation, but the method of expressing differences will change because it is natural to differ. This is the concept of having an opinion and an opposing opinion.

[Al-Majallah]: Does this mean that you want a tamed opposition?

[Badr]: We absolutely do not want a tamed opposition working for the government; we want it to be a strong and objective opposition.

[Al-Majallah]: It is being said, among other things, among the Egyptian public and in the press that you use sharply critical words in referring to and describing the opposition and its leadership and even use these words during your frequent meetings with police officials.

[Badr]: When I meet with my police subordinates I explain to them what is being reported; there is no truth in the misrepresentations which the opposition is publishing with the aim of influencing the public and members of the police force. It is my duty, being responsible for the police, to present to them the facts relating to the misrepresentations which the opposition is publishing. This makes the picture clear to them and enables them to carry out their duty with confidence and satisfaction. It is within this framework that I have talked about certain of the opposition parties' attitudes.

[Al-Majallah]: How do you visualize the ideal method of dialogue with the opposition?

[Badr]: I visualize the ideal method of dialogue with the opposition as that which enables it to be carried out in an atmosphere of mutual respect and to adhere to objectivity and shun disparagement and public defamation.

[Al-Majallah]: Why did you not initiate dialogue with the opposition, since you believe that it is one of the fundamental pillars of the regime and of democracy.

[Badr]: I tried at the beginning, but they attacked me right from the first minute of my appointment; they tried to constrain me, twist my arm, and distort my image, although I did not attack any citizen. Why do they then attack me?

[Al-Majallah]: What is your message to the opposition?

[Badr]: To shun the method of public defamation and to adhere to objectivity for the sake of the public interest.

[Al-Majallah]: In respect of the torture case in which 41 officers are accused, your decision allowing the accused officers to continue in their employment has resulted in different reactions. There are those who would say that it might be acceptable administratively not to dismiss the defendant from his employment until proved guilty, but such a decision is politically unacceptable in the circumstances of those officers. How would you reply to this?

[Badr]: First, humanly, morally, and legally we do not approve of torture on principle. Therefore we know that in principle the defendant is innocent until proven guilty, and those officers are innocent until a verdict is issued in their case. As for suspending those officers or removing them from their positions, this is usually done in order not to influence the investigation being

conducted; but in this case the investigation has been completed and referred to the court. Therefore their suspension or removal would now be an administrative punishment of a defendant still innocent under the law.

[*Al-Majallah*]: What is the interpretation of the ministry's involvement as a party in allocating 100,000 pounds to the lawyers assigned to defend the accused officers?

[*Badr*]: Defending an accused is a fundamental right guaranteed by the constitution and law. The proof for this is that the law stipulates the appointment of a lawyer for each defendant who needs one, with the expenses paid out of national funds. In respect of those officers, there is a fund for social services to which all police officers contribute; its responsibility is to help them in cases of crisis and in the social conditions to which they are exposed. That fund's budget is completely separate from the Interior Ministry budget. The fund decided that its duty lay in standing by those officers in their ordeal and appointing lawyers to defend them.

[*Al-Majallah*]: Some of the accused officers said that the torture was carried out by some of the defendants against their colleagues in order to distort the image of the police leadership. [as published] What is your opinion?

[*Badr*]: That may or may not be true; the matter is before the judiciary, in which we have confidence.

[*Al-Majallah*]: What is the Ministry of the Interior's role in fighting corruption?

[*Badr*]: Everybody knows that one of the distinctive characteristics of President Mubarak's era is purity and uprightness. Implicitly this means fighting corruption and corruptors wherever they may be, regardless of their position. The Ministry of the Interior, being responsible for the implementation of the law, shoulders the biggest burden in fighting all forms of corruption in society, arresting deviant elements, and bringing them to justice in a framework of complete adherence to the law's sovereignty. In this area I would like to assure everyone that we start with ourselves, because there is no place for a deviant in the police authority. We immediately take legal proceedings against deviant elements in the police authority. If this is our policy toward deviation in the police authority, we work in complete freedom to purge all the country's systems of deviation and deviants. The authorities concerned in the Ministry of the Interior have made great efforts and taken great strides in this field and, God willing, we will continue these efforts with the same seriousness and efficiency to realize the objectives sought.

[*Al-Majallah*]: After the decree appointing 35 members to the Consultative Council was issued, it was reported that your name was not among the names submitted to President Husni Mubarak and that it was he who added your name?

[*Badr*]: I have no information about this subject. I was surprised when I was informed of the decision; people were congratulating me — that's all.

Authorities Release 32 Asyut University Students *NC181132 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] Cairo, Nov 18 (AFP) — Egyptian authorities have released 32 Islamic fundamentalist students at Asyut University campus, the daily *Al-Ahram* said Tuesday. The disturbances were not officially announced but *Al-Ahram* said they followed the refusal of university authorities to let students wear the "niqab" — a veil that covers all the face except the eyes. A total of 42 students were arrested at the university 380 kilometres (235 miles) south of Cairo, and the prosecution had already released 10 of them.

Ghali Denounces Libya's Occupation of Chad *NC181355 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] Cairo, 18 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today stated that Egypt is following with concern the escalation of fighting in northern Chad between the Chadians and the Libyan occupation forces. He said that Egypt is in touch with the Chadian authorities in Ndjamea and New York, to coordinate and consult with them on Chad's complaint to the UN Security Council about Libya.

Dr Ghali affirmed that Egypt condemns the continued Libyan occupation of Chad and supports whatever will lead to the strengthening of Chad's independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Dr Ghali today met with Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, the head of the Egyptian delegation at the United Nations, to discuss Chad's complaint.

NPUG Central Committee Statement Published *PM181615 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 5 Nov 86 pp 7, 9*

[“Text” of final statement issued by NPUG Central Committee meeting in Cairo on 31 October]

[Text] The NPUG Central Committee held its 13th session from 30 to 31 October 1986. The secretary general delivered to the meeting an address in which he discussed the political events developing since preparation of the draft political report and defined clearly the various political views on some of the party's positions and on its political line. These views reflect an entirely healthy phenomenon and the means must be found to tackle them through inter-party dialogue channels. The secretary general also dealt in his address with the problems of building the NPUG as a popular party and with the various opinions on these problems with the aim of finding solutions to the problems.

The Central Committee discussed the political report and the activity report submitted by the General Secretariat and devoted part of its time to discussing *Al-Ahali's* political directions and members' observations on these directions.

After thorough discussions, the Central Committee decided:

1. To consider the secretary general's address one of the meeting's documents
2. To approve the basic directions of the two reports submitted

by the general secretariat, namely the political report and the activity report.

Politically the current year is the year of world struggle for peace. Peace is an Egyptian and Arab battle as much as it is a human movement. The Egyptians and Arabs are required to struggle for peace, not just to stand in the face of the dangers of a third world war but also to confront the perils of the presence of U.S. military bases, the perils of the ruling regime's continued involvement in the policies supporting the adventurous U.S. course, and the perils of Israel's acquisition of nuclear warheads which will constitute a threat in the hands of the Zionist aggressors.

In this regard, our party will continue its struggle for world peace, for making the Middle East a nuclear-free zone, and for rejecting U.S. military bases in Egypt.

The Central Committee has noted the continued worsening of the country's conditions, which have reached a point presaging broad popular explosions.

The Central Committee has underlined the soundness of the general political direction which were defined by the General Secretariat between the Central Committee's two meetings and which direct the party's political struggle toward the masses, toward adopting the masses' fundamental causes, and toward working with the masses to enhance the national and revolutionary action generally.

The Central Committee has noted that despite the presence of some deficiency, the party has been able to achieve a significant transformation in the direction of working among the masses and espousing their causes.

The party's three popular battles — subsidies, wages, and prices, the law governing the relationship between agricultural landlords and tenants; and the issue of democracy — have been truly popular and really fruitful even though the party has not used all its weight, experience, and membership in these battles. Despite the deficiencies in party action in these battles, the efficiency with which the party has waged these battles has enabled it to become an actual factor in determining the course of events and in mobilizing the masses and the political forces in the right direction. The subsidy battle is still being fought and the government is still unable to abolish the subsidies completely, despite the exhortation of the IMF and the United States. Those who had brought up the issue of the law governing the relationship between landlord and tenant have not raised the issue again, having been forced to withdraw it. In the area of democracy, the battle of the Consultative Council elections has provided a clear indication of the capability of national action and of our party's role in this action.

The Central Committee notes that the entire party, both leadership and base, is required to operate among the masses with all its weight and within the framework of preplanned and predetermined political battles.

The year 1987 will witness further economic and social problems and the spontaneous development of the popular movement in the face of these problems. Therefore 1987 must be a year of escalat-

ing party activity among the masses, especially since 1987 will witness three important elections: The labor movement elections, the local council elections, and the referendum on the presidency.

These elections will perhaps impose themselves on our directions, on our action priorities, and on the central points of our contact with the masses in this year and will perhaps require our party to wage the battle to amend the law governing the exercise of political rights and the law on election by the absolute list.

The General Secretariat and all party bodies must subject these issues to thorough discussion and must prepare as of now for the party to wage these battles with the utmost possible efficiency. *Al-Ahali* must give priority to serving the party line in this regard. Moreover, vigorous frontal action on these issues will make it possible to enhance the total national performance on the issues.

At the meeting the Central Committee reviewed recent political events, including the imperialist threat to Syria.

While denouncing all forms of terrorism, especially the state-sponsored terrorism carried out by U.S. imperialism and embodied in the aggression against Libya, Nicaragua, and other liberated countries, our party declares its strong condemnation of the imperialist threat and of the campaign of instigation launched against Syria and declares its support for Syria in its confrontation against the imperialist plot.

The meeting also discussed the positive steps taken in the direction of reuniting the PLO. The Central Committee stresses the importance of regaining the PLO's unity and appeals to all the Arab parties concerned to contribute positively to this unification battle.

The Central Committee underlines its condemnation of the ferocious campaign launched by Amal against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and reaffirms its support for the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. The Central Committee also lauds the escalating Palestinian armed struggle, which reflects the Palestinian revolution's vigor and its ability to face difficulties and continue the battle.

Organizationally the Central Committee discussed the party situation and the problem of building the NPUG as a popular party to demonstrate its strong interest in developing the NPUG's struggle activity among the masses and the importance of developing the NPUG's capabilities to lead the popular movement in a tense political situation in which the economic and social crisis is intensifying. The toiling masses are suffering under the weight of this crisis and their spontaneous movement to confront it is escalating. This requires the NPUG to play a more effective and influential role in this movement.

The Central Committee appreciates the secretary general's initiative calling for the fundamental directions emerging from the General Secretariat's and Central Committee's discussions to be projected into the party situation and views this initiative as an act of eagerness to help the Central Committee carry out its responsibilities in making decisions on the opinions and interpre-

tations concerning the issues of building the party. The Central Committee asserts that the problems of building the NPUG as a popular party are actually the problems of the growth of a party preparing for a bigger role in the country's political life.

They are the problems of an extant party with a clear and definite political line whose soundness has been proved by the battles and changes witnessed by the country throughout the past 10 years, a party with a big wealth of struggling cadres, and a party which extends to all the centers of mass population and the centers of intellectual and political influences, which possesses an organizational structure that covers the entire country, and which has influential popular relations and a reputation for struggle among the Egyptian masses.

The Central Committee believes that the problems of developing the party's effectiveness — problems with which it has dealt in its discussions — must be subjected to further discussion in the widest possible party circle, that enough time must be given to crystallize opinions on the solutions proposed for these problems, and that we must utilize the expertise of all the party levels on these solutions. The main credit goes to the Central Committee's debates on the organizational situation and to the contributions made by the various members in defining a sound framework for the party's visualization of the problems and of the basic solutions proposed to surmount these problems. The Central Committee tasks the General Secretariat with drafting a paper on the problem, its causes, and its manifestations, taking into consideration the proposals contained in the secretary general's address and the main elements of the organizational and political visualization of the issues of building a popular party as presented by Dr Fu'ad Mursi and colleague 'Abd al-Ghaffar Shukr. The paper will also include a practical program and steps with a timetable and with a sound approach on how to implement this program in practice. This paper will be submitted to the governorate and district committees for discussion.

The Central Committee will hold a special session in February 1987 to discuss the problems of building the NPUG as a popular party. The outcome of the debate which will be organized by the General Secretariat on this issue will be presented to this session. The Central Committee will also determine at this session the party's directions in the main popular battles of 1987, namely the local council elections, the labor unions elections, the elections for the companies' boards of directors, and the referendum on the presidency.

The party is experiencing numerous problems connected with the condition of both the party leadership and the party base. However, some of these problems are related to the absence of district committees, the irregular monitoring of district committees by governorate committees, the failure of these committees to respond to the central level, and poor internal dialogue and communication. Moreover, the party situation is influenced by the political disagreements in interpreting the party's political line. However, the main link in the party situation, as seen by the Central Committee, is embodied in the Central Committee's method of managing the party's action and in the current condition of the party's basic cadres. Enhancing the intellectual, political, and organizational capability of the cadres and improving performance at the central level are sure to create better

conditions helping to solve the other problems.

Therefore, the Central Committee tasks the General Secretariat with implementing the following measures as first steps in this direction:

The General Secretariat will instruct the secretaries of the Central Committee's main subcommittees to devote themselves fulltime to their tasks in accordance with the bylaws and to begin forming a special central party agency to assist the Central Secretariat in planning and following up party activity. In addition to the main subcommittees' secretaries, this agency will include a number of members of the Central Committee and of the General Congress. The General Secretariat will allocate the funds needed to form this agency.

The General Secretariat will implement specific programs to train and educate cadres and to develop new forms to organize and entrench dialogue between the basic cadres and the central leadership on the party's political and popular positions and direction to insure mobilization on the basis of belief in these positions. The General Secretariat will also work gradually to see that a single cadre shoulders a single basic responsibility.

The General Secretariat will develop and organize the party's internal dialogue so as to tackle controversial issues as they emerge through regular dialogue and through participation by the General Secretariat members in the basic governorate committees' discussions on these issues. The General Secretariat is tasked with holding a direct dialogue with the governorate and district committees on the issues discussed by the Central Committee's current session with the aim of entrenching sound political and organizational ideas and positions and preparing the cadres for the popular and political battles of 1987.

The General Secretariat will make use of its popular activity in the labor union, local, and presidential elections to develop the party's membership and its organizational presence in the labor and peasant arenas so as to underline the priority the party's social directions give to the workers and the peasants.

The General Secretariat will shoulder the responsibility of developing a detailed visualization on how to implement the Central Committee's resolution to form basic units in the popular arena, on how to follow up its implementation, and on how to disseminate the experience gained in successful experiments to other areas.

It is necessary to improve democratic practice within the party and to give the minority the opportunity to express its opinion in both the decisionmaking phase and after a decision is implemented.

The governorate committees and the party's main committees will adhere to submitting quarterly followup reports on their meetings, on the meetings of the precinct and district secretariats and committees, on the regularity of the meetings, on rates of attendance, and on how closely the proposed agendas are observed.

The Central Committee stresses the importance of the regular

publication of the magazines *Al-Taqaddum* and *Da'irat al-Hiwar*.

Mubarak Receives Sudanese State Council Member

NC181419 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin, member of the Sudanese State Council, today. After the meeting, the Sudanese official said that his talks with President Mubarak dealt with Egyptian-Sudanese relations. He added that the appropriate ministers will continue their discussions on issues of concern to both countries.

He said that it is natural that Sudan should request Egyptian assistance in matters related to development in Sudan. He added: Egypt has customarily responded to such requests. He noted that the Sudanese foreign minister will visit Cairo on 19 November and that Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif will go to Sudan in the near future. He stated that the appropriate ministers in both countries will exchange visits.

The meeting was attended by Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and land reclamation, and secretary general of the NDP.

Sudanese Interior Minister Arrives for Visit

NC190638 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0615 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — Sudanese Interior Minister Ahmad al-Husayn arrived in Cairo early this morning for a 3-day official visit. Following his arrival, Al-Husayn said he has come to discuss and strengthen Sudanese-Egyptian relations, explain events in Sudan, and exchange views on bilateral and other issues related to the Arab world. Interior Minister Zaki Badr, who received the Sudanese minister, welcomed him and said that the visit falls within the integration process going on between the two countries. He added that the visit is both a friendly and working one aimed at serving the interests of the two fraternal countries.

Interior Minister Receives DPRK Delegation

NC171355 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) — Interior Minister Zaki Badr today received General Yi Chin Su, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and his accompanying delegation. They discussed ways of strengthening cooperation in security-related fields. The Korean official arrived in Cairo last night on a week-long visit to Egypt. His visit comes within the framework of the cordial relations between Egypt and the DPRK.

Mubarak Receives DPRK Official

NC181101 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Yi Chin Su, member of the Workers Party of Korea

Central Committee, and his accompanying delegation at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubba this afternoon. The DPRK officials are currently visiting Cairo. The meeting was also attended by Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr and the DPRK ambassador in Cairo.

Mubarak Receives Irish Foreign Minister

NC181121 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1022 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry, who is currently visiting Egypt, at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubba this morning. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Irish Ambassador in Cairo Eamon Ryan. [title as received]

Following the meeting, the Irish foreign minister said that Egypt is the most important country in the Arab region. He described it as the key to the Middle East situation. He added that a number of issues were discussed at the meeting, particularly those related to achieving peace in the region. These included the prospects for peace, the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the Lebanese problem, and the situation between Israel and its neighbors.

Irish Foreign Minister Leaves

NC190711 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry left Cairo this morning for home following a 2-day visit, during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi, and Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. In a predeparture statement, the Irish foreign minister expressed his profound thanks to President Mubarak for the deep understanding that prevailed during their talks on means of achieving peace.

Chirac Cables Support for Cairo to Sidqi

NC181412 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Nov (MENA) — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has asserted that the French Government will do its utmost to support Egypt at international forums in order to enable it to surmount its economic difficulties. He said he is confident that the Egyptian people will succeed in overcoming all these problems.

The assertion came in a cable of congratulations he sent today to Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi on the occasion of his assumption of his duties as head of the Egyptian Government. Chirac said: "I am confident that we will work together for the good of our two countries and the strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation between Egypt and France."

Tamils Depart After Denmark Offers Asylum

NC171122 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1107 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) — Thirty-seven Tamils from Sri Lanka left Cairo for Copenhagen this morning aboard an Egyptian airplane after the Danish Government agreed to grant them political asylum. The Tamils had spend approximately 1 week at Cairo airport. They were detained on arrival after Danish and Greek authorities had refused to allow them to enter their territories. However, Denmark has now agreed to grant them political asylum.

Armed Forces General Command Battle Report
JN181725 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,444 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their glorious defense of the homeland with high morale, inflicting further losses on the aggressors. Following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. With strength and ability our units of the III Army Corps east of Al-Basrah continued to pound enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting losses in men and materiel; destroying four infantry positions, one ammunition dump, and one vehicle; and killing two enemy soldiers.

2. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan three enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, and one infantry position was destroyed.

3. Our units of the VII Army Corps sector dealt effective blows to selected enemy targets, inflicting further losses on the enemy.

4. In the II Army Corps central sector, one ammunition dump was destroyed and a number of enemy personnel were hit.

5. To free themselves of the clique of charlatans ruling Iran, a number of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our frontline units on the battlefield. They were safely evacuated to the rearlines.

6. The criminal enemy shelled the environs of Basra and the districts of Mandali, Khanaqin, Badrah, and Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery. Two houses were destroyed and seven were damaged in the Al-'Uzayr District as a result of enemy shelling.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 November 1986

President Congratulates Qabus on National Day
JN181231 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has congratulated Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id on the occasion of Oman's national day.

The cable the president sent today says: In my own name and on behalf of Iraq, it pleases me to send to you our heartfelt congratulations, wishing you continued good health and happiness, to the fraternal Omani people continued progress and prosperity, and to the fraternal relations between Iraq and Oman further promotion.

Information Minister Receives XINHUA Delegation
JN182001 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim met with XINHUA Director Mu Qing and his delegation this evening. The minister presented a detailed review of the dimensions and developments of the Iranian aggression against our struggling state, as well as of the Khomeyniite clique's criminal and inhuman practices, its repeated aggressions against our sacred national soil, and its blatant interference in Iraq's internal affairs.

The information minister said: Between February 1979 and 4 September 1980, when the Iranian regime launched the war against our steadfast country, the Iranians violated Iraqi airspace 249 times, embarked on 244 armed aggressions against Iraqi territory and cities, and shelled the cities of Khanaqin, Mandali, Zurbatiyah, and Naft Khaneh with long-range artillery. The Iranian Air Force bombed the border checkpoints, despite the fact that Iraq sent 292 official protests to the Iranian authorities.

The guest delegation highly praised the five principles contained in struggler leader President Saddam Husayn's letter to the Iranian rulers aimed at achieving peace between Iraq and Iran and attaining world and regional security and stability. The delegation praised the great achievements and development plans in Iraq, despite the aggressive war launched by the Iranian regime against our steadfast country.

King Husayn Receives Italian Defense Minister

JN181527 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1555 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, 18 Nov (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn today received Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini at Al-Nadwah Palace. The meeting was attended by the prime minister and defense minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and the Italian ambassador in Amman.

Army Commander Meets Spadolini

JN181605 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1557 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, 18 Nov (PETRA) — Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, today received Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and his delegation at the general command. The meeting was attended by the chief of staff, the Italian ambassador in Amman, and members of the delegation accompanying the Italian minister on his visit to Jordan. Spadolini arrived in Amman earlier today leading a military delegation on an official visit to Jordan during which he will meet with high-ranking officials.

Al-Rifa'i Receives Spadolini

JN181639 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister and Defense Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and his delegation in his office in Amman this afternoon. The Italian ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Al-Masri, Spadolini Hold Talks

JN182025 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini discussed the situation in the Middle East today. Al-Masri explained the Jordanian stand on a peaceful, just, and comprehensive solution by holding an international conference to be attended by all the parties concerned and the five permanent UN Security Council members. The minister reviewed Jordan's continuous efforts to hold an international conference. He explained the conditions of the kinfolk in the occupied territory, as well as Jordan's efforts to boost their steadfastness on their land against the Israeli measures aimed at uprooting and oppressing them.

Al-Masri expressed the hope that that all international efforts would come together to stop the destructive Iraq-Iran war, establish peace between the two countries, return the warring parties to the international borders, and enable an exchange of POW's between the two parties. He affirmed that sending arms to Iran will prolong this war, which will affect the security and safety of the entire Gulf region. Al-Masri reaffirmed Jordan's

position on and condemnation of terrorism regardless of its source.

Al-Rifa'i Receives Egyptian Assembly Speaker

JN181356 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly, and the delegation accompanying him at his office this morning. 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, attended. During the meeting, they exchanged views on current Arab issues and reviewed bilateral relations between the two brotherly countries and ways to bolster and enhance them in various areas to the advantage of the citizens of both countries. The meeting was attended by members of the House of Representatives and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman.

Al-Lawzi, Al-Fayiz Receive Egyptian Speaker

JN181350 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 18 Nov 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Amman (J.T.) — His Majesty King Husayn on Monday received Dr. Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the Egyptian people's Council, who conveyed to him a verbal message from Egyptian president Husni Mubarak. [passage omitted]

Earlier in the day, Mr. Al-Lawzi and Mr. Fayiz held separate meetings with Dr. al-Mahjub and a parliamentary delegation accompanying the Egyptian speaker.

In his meeting with Dr. al-Mahjub, Mr. al-Lawzi stressed Jordan's keen interest and efforts towards achieving Arab solidarity and praised the strong relations between Jordan and Egypt.

Mr. Al-Lawzi pointed out that both countries supported Iraq in its war with Iran and called for an international conference on the Middle East to find a just solution to the Palestinian problem. The speaker also said that support for the inhabitants of the occupied territories was a national duty to enable the Palestinians counter Israeli plots and practices.

Dr. al-Mahjub praised Jordan for its national and pan-Arab stands and the King's position on various Arab issues. Dr. al-Mahjub also lauded the brotherly relations between Egypt and Jordan and the increasing bilateral ties in various fields.

In his meeting with Dr. al-Mahjub, Mr. Fayiz reviewed relations between the two countries and paid tribute to Egypt for its continued support for Iraq in the war. Mr. al-Fayiz also said Jordan denounced all forms of terrorism.

The Lower House speaker emphasised the role Egypt played in building Arab solidarity and said the strength of the Arab Nation depended upon its strength to unify its ranks and efforts.

Mr. Fayiz also reviewed with Dr. al-Mahjub Jordan's efforts to support the people living in the occupied territories and said they were aimed at enabling the Palestinian people to counter Israeli

plans aimed at evicting them from their homeland.

Dr. al-Mahjub expressed hope that Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation would continue to be strengthened in various fields and could serve as the nucleus for inter-Arab cooperation. He called on the Arab states to leave on the Arab States to leave aside towards achieving the common goals of the Arab Nation. [as published]

Dr. al-Mahjub arrived here on Sunday on a five-day visit to Jordan. In an arrival statement he said the visit was part of the ongoing Jordanian-Egyptian coordination and cooperation in various fields and consultations aimed at strengthening the joint position on various issues.

Statistics on Israeli Settlements in West Bank

JN181513 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The Israeli occupation authorities confiscated 1,177 dunums of land in the occupied territories last month. A report released by the Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry said the Israeli authorities established two new Jewish settlements in the occupied Gaza Strip. The report said Jewish settlement activities in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip were not halted during Shim'on Peres' premiership of the Israeli Government both in terms of the number of settlements and the number of settlers.

The report added that the Jewish agency's [not further identified] settlement department has prepared an integrated plan of settlement in the occupied Arab territories in coordination with Gosh Emmunim. The plan is based on outlines drawn up by Yitzhaq Shamir before assuming the premiership of the coalition government in Israel.

The plan provides for establishing 21 settlements in the northern part of the West Bank, 3 settlements in the Hebron area, and 2 settlements in the Gaza Strip.

West Bank Mayors Interviewed on Development Plan

Hebron 'In Dire Need' of Funds

JN181640 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Interview with Hebron Mayor Dr 'Abd al-Majid al-Zir by unidentified reporter carried within the weekly program "The Occupied Homeland; News and Views;" date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr 'Abd al-Majid al-Zir, after studying the projected development plan for economic and social development in the occupied Arab territories and after discussing this program in the third Jordanian Development Conference, how do you evaluate this program?

[Al-Zir] I would like to thank you for this interview. I believe the Jordanian Development Conference will produce good results for citizens in the West Bank. This program is not new. Jordanian

support has been taking place since 1967 in various forms, whether by supporting employees, industries, and agriculture in the West Bank or by other means through the Jordanian Government and nongovernmental sides. The advantage of this conference is that it regulates support for citizens who need support in this or that area. Hence, I believe the conference is very useful.

[Reporter] How does this program dovetail with the development priorities of Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories, whether in the occupied West Bank or the Gaza Strip?

[Al-Zir] I believe all the projects in this program are priority projects because the citizens there are in dire need of development projects, whether these projects are industrial or not. I am certain that giving various areas the necessary funds encourages the citizens there to remain in their homeland. This also greatly affects citizen steadfastness on their land.

[Reporter] Following your discussion of this program with the government and other Jordanian officials, why, in your opinion, did the government undertake this mission, the task of bringing this program to life?

[Al-Zir] I believe the Jordanian Government takes direct legal responsibility for the West Bank. We are one people, in spite of the existence of the West Bank and the East Bank. We hope one of these days we will be reunited. This is the only solution.

[Reporter] There is money, estimated at some 5 million dinars, which will be immediately allocated. These sums are not part of the economic and social development program. How badly do our relatives in the occupied territories need such money particularly in these circumstances?

[Al-Zir] The truth is that we are in dire need of this money. Let me give you an example. Hebron has been allocated more than 500,000 Jordanian dinars. We need such a sum to modernize the Princess 'Alyah Hospital in Hebron. Not long ago, I asked for 400,000 Jordanian dinars for this purpose. A sizable amount from the 500,000 Jordanian dinars will, therefore, be allocated to this hospital. We urgently need this to complete building a third story and to equip three new operation theaters. This is only one example. There are many other examples which we have no time to discuss now.

[Reporter] Speaking about health care and those problems, what problems do the Hebron citizens have in the area of health care? We ask you this because you are also the director of the Hebron Health Department.

[Al-Zir] It goes without saying there are always problems in this area. An appropriate budget must be available if good services are to be rendered in health care. The current budget is not enough. We need a bigger budget. Any financial support will enhance health care projects and these will reflect on citizen welfare. We have two important projects. The first is developing the Princess 'Alyah Hospital in Hebron and the second is opening clinics and dispensaries. We are on the verge of opening some 50 clinics in the Hebron area, in villages where there are no medical

services. The absence of medical services in any village is a problem.

[Reporter] Let us go back to the third Jordanian Development Conference which discussed the development plan for the occupied Arab territories. How does the plan fulfill the requirements for health care in the occupied Arab territories?

[Al-Zir] Part of the plan is devoted to enhancing health care in the West Bank. Hebron Governorate, as well as all the other governorates, needs to be supported by this plan so health projects can be developed. The citizens in the West Bank are waiting for the result of this plan.

[Reporter] Since you recently assumed the position of Hebron mayor, how did the citizens view this appointment, the replacement of an Israeli officer with an Arab citizen?

[Al-Zir] First of all, we would like to thank God. I will not be exaggerating if I say that 99 percent of the citizens in Hebron rejoiced over this measure, the appointment of an Arab mayor. This is a huge responsibility and not an easy one.

Future 'Gloomy' for West Bank

JN181757 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj by unidentified reporter carried within the weekly program "The Occupied Homeland; News and Views"; date not given — recorded]

[Text][Reporter] Mr Frayj, what is your opinion about the money that was recently allocated, and how will it contribute to bolstering steadfastness?

[Frayj] The decision to allocate these emergency funds for the West Bank is a wise decision and comes at the appropriate time because the people are in dire need of this kind of support. I personally thank the prime minister and the occupied territories affairs minister for making this wise and daring decision. We hope that they will continue this support for the relatives in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

[Reporter] In your capacity as Bethlehem mayor, what is your opinion of the 5-year development plan for the West Bank?

[Frayj] Sir, the Arab citizen, wherever he may be, must understand that the West Bank and Gaza have been under occupation for the past 20 years. The future is gloomy. The occupation may

last a long time. The only option now available is that of supporting the Arab citizen so that he may remain on this land in the occupied Arab territories and so that we may preserve the Arab identity of the Palestinian land in the occupied areas. That's why the development plan proposed by the Jordanian Government is a blessed plan and a good plan. Undoubtedly, it will have positive impact on the lives of the citizens in all areas. We suffer from unemployment in the working class and among intellectuals. We suffer from a shortage of services and housing. We have no financial sources. What is worse is that there is an Israeli settlement policy in the West Bank which is being financed. Israel earmarks funds for the development of settlements in the occupied areas. Why then do the Arab countries not counter this by earmarking double the Israeli funds to bolster the 1.5 million Arabs who are living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip? Without assistance, the citizens will weaken in the face of the difficult life in the occupied territories. What I would like to say here is that support is not charity or largess. Support is to entrench the Arab citizen on his Arab land. In my opinion, this is a strategic plan which will yield the best of results in the long run.

[Reporter] In your opinion, how does the 5-year development plan for the West Bank tackle the problems you are experiencing in the West Bank?

[Frayj] The plan has been carefully studied, coordinated, and completed. The only thing we lack is the support funds. I have learned from his excellency the prime minister that the Jordanian Government will provide steady and continuous support. This is something which makes us happy. I believe that the West Bank will receive support funds. I would like here to ask all the Arab brothers to take the initiative and support their relatives in the occupied territories in their steadfastness through an effective and practical manner and not through opposition or slogans. Those who have any objections to the plan, let them come forward and discuss it, let them state their opinion, or let them come up with an alternative. We are 1.5 million Palestinians who have been living under occupation for 20 years. This occupation may last another 20 years. What will happen to us?

[Reporter] What is the share of the Bethlehem municipality in the 5-year development plan, and what future projects do you have in light of this plan?

[Frayj] As mayor, I have submitted projects estimated at \$18 million. All these projects are needed and important for Bethlehem. With respect to our share, we hope that all aspirations are fulfilled. We will continue our endeavors until we obtain what we want. Jordan has not once disappointed us.

ORJ Denies Holding French Hostage Marcel Carton
NC190818 Paris AFP in English 0812 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 19 (AFP) — An anonymous caller claiming to speak for the Organisation of Revolutionary Justice (ORJ) Wednesday denied his organisation was holding or about to release French hostage Marcel Carton as had earlier been announced.

In a statement telephoned to the independent newspaper *Al-Nahar*, the caller said his organisation had not contacted news organisations "about the release of anyone" and said the ORJ was not holding Marcel Carton.

He said from now on, his organisation would provide proof to authenticate its communiques.

Mr. Carton, 63, an attache at the French Embassy here, was seized in Lebanon 20 months ago by extremists claiming to belong to the Islamic Jihad.

On Monday an anonymous caller, saying he represented the ORJ, told the Voice of the Fatherland radio station Mr. Carton would be released in front of a West Beirut hotel a few hours later, for "humanitarian reasons".

The call had been made a few hours after partial agreement had been reached between France and Iran to settle a financial dispute.

Ja'ja' Repeats Demand for Government Resignation
NC181141 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 18 Nov 8

[Excerpt] Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has repeated his demand that the government call a Cabinet meeting or resign.

Following a meeting with [former] President Camille Sham'un at Lebanese Forces headquarters, Dr Ja'ja' appealed to all the Lebanese to agree on steps for the alleviation of poverty and hunger. [passage omitted]

Minister Notes Algeria's 'Effective Role'
NC181543 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Health Minister Joseph al-Hashim, who served as President al-Jumayyil's envoy to Algeria, returned to Beirut at 1500 today. He went to B'abda Palace immediately afterward for an audience with the president, where he delivered a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

In a statement following the meeting, Minister al-Hashim said Algerian President Bendjedid gave his foreign minister, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, an important personal message for Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He expressed hope that Algeria's efforts, in accordance with our wishes and those of Algerian officials, will end in success.

Minister al-Hashim noted that Algeria, which plays an effective role in Lebanon and in the Arab world as a whole, can play a similar part in ending our country's ordeal.

PNSF Accuses Syria of Involvement in Camp War
NC181505 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] A source in the Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) has announced that Syrian tanks have been involved in the shelling of Burj al-Barajinah. He specified that the enemies of the Palestinians in this fight are the Amal Movement, Syrian intelligence, and Israel.

Boycotts Committee

JN181637 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] With the exchange of artillery fire between Amal and the Palestinians, the exchange of accusations has also intensified. Amal has accused the Palestinians of rekindling the fighting. An Amal statement says the reason for the outbreak of fighting is that the Palestinians continued to shell the southern suburb of Beirut from areas in the mountain. The statement says Amal's long-range artillery will respond in kind to Palestinian artillery bombardment from the mountain. The Amal statement calls on the progressive Socialist Party (PSP) to control the Palestinians deployed in the mountain areas, under the control of PSP fighters.

Walid Junblatt said today: The shelling of the southern suburb of Beirut by the Palestinians in the mountain is unacceptable and irresponsible.

The Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) has held Amal responsible for the renewed outbreak in fighting. A PNSF statement issued in Damascus says Amal is continuing its bombardment of Burj al-Barajinah camp and is making homeless the Palestinian families living in the southern suburb and near the besieged Burj al-Barajinah camp.

The PNSF has suspended its participation in the meetings of the coordination committee.

Phalangists Withhold Grain From West Beirut
NC181515 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Having first confiscated quantities of flour and wheat at the grain elevators in the port of Beirut, over the past few days, seeking to apply economic pressure and to carry out political blackmail, the Phalangist forces and the regime's tools prevented trucks carrying grain from passing from East Beirut to West Beirut, detaining them for some time at the Al-Kafa'at Al-Murayjah crossing point.

In a move that complements this scheme, [Finance Minister] Sham'un has asked the director general of his ministry to grant a budgetary loan to the Ministry of Economy so it can buy new

quantities of flour and wheat and add them to the previously confiscated grain at the port of Beirut. [passage omitted]

New Group Threatens to Strike 'Monopolists'

LD181621 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1521 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, 18 Nov (KUNA) — An organization calling itself "The Black Panther Organization — People's Forces", which has declared itself for the first time, has threatened to strike against those who trade in hard currencies and to execute whoever is found to have links with an operation that involves impoverishing people.

In a statement released here today, the organization said its motto was to hit at monopolists and those who trade in hard currencies, whether large or small. It warned that no conspirator against the people's livelihood would escape its grasp. [passage omitted]

Claims Central Bank Attack

NC190927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Unidentified gunmen riding a motorcycle have fired a rocket at the sixth floor of the Central Bank building in the Al-Hamra' area. Government Commissioner 'Abd al-Amir Sallum was wounded in the attack.

An anonymous caller contacted NNA and claimed to be speaking for the Black Panthers Organization — People's Forces [Munazzamat al-Fuhud al-Sud — Quwwat al-Sha'b]. He said his organization is responsible for the incident, adding that it had decided to execute certain traitors in the Central Bnk, starting today.

The caller asserted that his organization will make history by means of the rifle and gun and will uproot all the dogs who are devouring the people's food. He warned dollar dealers and bank managers that their days are numbered. The caller noted that the people's forces have decided to die so the people may live.

Norwegian UNIFIL Troops Clash With Lahd Patrol

NC181840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] In a significant development, a clash took place yesterday between Norwegian UNIFIL troops manning a roadblock near the (Suq al-Khan) triangle and a mechanized patrol of agent Lahd militiamen that tried to pass through on the way to Al-'Urqub. The Norwegian soldiers confronted the patrol and a 20-minute clash ensued. Security sources reported afterward that a militiaman was wounded in the clash and that the primary road between Marj 'Uyun and Hasbayya was closed for over 5 hours.

Shamir On Deportation, Al-Asad Speech

TA181235 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
18 Nov 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday rejected the criticism voiced at a meeting of the heads of the International Press Institute over the intention to deport Palestinian journalist Akram Haniyah. During the meeting with the organization's heads, Shamir said that Haniyah was one of the leaders of terrorism against Israel. Although the journalist did not personally participate in terrorist attacks, he "is active in the propaganda that lays the groundwork for terror acts," the prime minister added.

According to him, "a newspaper such as this is sometimes more dangerous than the deeds themselves, because in the end the results are acts of murder. We are confronting the danger of a terrorist organization that works daily to harm Israel and kill Israelis," Shamir said.

Shamir believes that this case involves a judicial rather than an administrative process, and that the matter now depends on the court ruling. He also added that Israel is not pleased about carrying out the deportation, noting that Israel only takes such steps in rare cases.

"Hafiz al-Asad believes that we have no right to exist, and he is preparing his army for a confrontation. We must be prepared, although we have no interest in a war and victory. We are interested in peace," Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said yesterday in reaction to President al-Asad's speech marking 16 years of rule.

Both Shamir and Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres reacted sharply to Al-Asad's address. Yesterday Shamir also expressed satisfaction over the fact that the international community had begun to take action against Syria because this was the first time a country had been found guilty of terrorism in a European court. [passage omitted]

On Relations With USSR, Egypt

TA181258 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
18 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by Dan Margalit]

[Excerpts] In his appearance before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee yesterday, Prime Minister Shamir condemned the riots in Jerusalem. After attributing yeshiva student Eliyahu 'Amadi's murder to the terrorist organizations and praising the police for their swift response, Shamir added "there is no justification for the riots which harm security and the national interest. The government will be responsible for order and security in Jerusalem." [passage omitted]

The prime minister did not repeat Shim'on Peres' formula linking Jewish emigration from the USSR to acceptance of Soviet participation in an international conference. Shamir favors nego-

tiations with the Soviet Union on any issue but, according to him, there is no such willingness on Moscow's part, except for sporadic contacts.

Knesset Member Aharon Har'el (Alignment) warned that a renewal of the settlement momentum may cause the collapse of the national unity government. In response, Shamir said that at Camp David Menahem Begin rejected Al-Sadat's demand that all settlement activity be stopped, and the peace treaty with Egypt was signed nevertheless. "There is nothing to prevent me from making comments in line with the agreements signed between the Alignment and the Likud and stipulated in the government's basic guidelines. Settlement will continue, with new settlements needing government approval."

Alluding to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Shamir said "it is absurd for anyone to think that he can conduct policy matters with only part of the Israeli Government. Everything done by the national unity government receives general approval. We are faithful to the basic guidelines." [passage omitted]

On Danger of War With Syria

TA181814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by military correspondent Shmuel Tal "following a visit to the intelligence corps;" place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] The IDF is the guarantee of Israel's existence. Whoever contributes to Israel's security by serving in the IDF deserves recognition and high regard.

[Tal] How would you assess the IDF's current ability to provide advance warning of a war?

[Shamir] I can only say that great efforts are being made, and there are great achievements.

[Tal] From things that you have heard and from your own impressions, do you think we are facing the danger of a war in the near future?

[Shamir] We must always be prepared to preempt any danger. At the moment we do not see a concrete danger in the next few days or in the near future, but in our situation we can never rest on our laurels. We have to be able to confront any attempt at surprise. We are not interested in military confrontations. We know that if someone tries to attack us, they will pay dearly. However, we are interested neither in wars nor in victories.

[Tal] Mr Shamir, do you think that the intelligence services are better supervised by the political echelon today than in the past?

[Shamir] If you are referring to the security services, a committee was set up to examine the system, and it put forth recommendations including one on the method of supervision. We accepted these recommendations, are implementing them and will continue to do so.

[Tal] Mr prime minister, I would like your view on the unease that has pervaded Jerusalem during the past few days.

[Shamir] This is something that is undesirable and unnecessary. We must prove to those who want to disrupt our lives that even if they succeed occasionally in harming one of us, they will not succeed in attaining their objective to upset the peace, order, and normal way of life.

Peres on Syrian Army, Economic Development

TA190620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres stated last night that Syria cannot sustain its military strength after having doubled the size of its Army. Peres was addressing the opening session of the Israel-U.S. Trade Week organized by the Israel-U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports on the foreign minister's remarks.

[Begin recording][Peres — in English] Syria, for example, in spite of the fact that she has doubled her armed forces and supposedly should have become stronger than she is, is now facing a situation where she cannot sustain or pay for the new military strength she has developed.

[Eshel translates the above and continues] Israel also finds itself torn between developing its military and its economic strength. Peres noted that we have had the upper hand in military confrontations and expressed his confidence that we will also succeed in the economic struggles. There is no reason why Israel should not return to an economy of growth, he said. We should launch an initiative of growth now that we have attained economic stability, he pointed out. Shim'on Peres came out against Israel's dependence on the United States, but called for continuing the cooperation between the two countries and developing Israel's economic independence. [end recording]

Sharon Asks For 'Priority in the U.S. Market'

TA181201 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
18 Nov 86 p 16

[Report by 'Oded Shorer]

[Excerpt] "The administration in Washington is not acting firmly enough to prevent Congressional legislation that is harming the free trade area agreement between Israel and the United States which was signed a year ago," Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon claimed yesterday.

Minister Sharon yesterday addressed those attending the Israel-U.S. trade week in Tel Aviv, which was organized by the Israel-U.S. Chamber of Commerce to mark a year since the signing of the trade agreement. "I call for the agreement to be implemented so that Israel will be given priority in the U.S. market. Israel is an important market; our annual imports amount to \$8 billion. We cannot solve the problems of the United States, but we can certainly help," he said.

He reiterated his proposal that potential investors in the United States be given the opportunity to receive long-term low-interest credit as an incentive to invest in Israel. Minister Sharon also proposed that joint ventures be launched in Third World countries. In these ventures the United States would provide the administrative support while Israel would provide assistance in the spheres of know-how, research, and development. [passage omitted]

Sources Deny U.S. Agreement on Tank Production

TA190909 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
19 Nov 86 p 6

[Report by military correspondent Tzvi Alush]

[Excerpt] Israeli industries have been cooperating with the U.S. Army in the production of a new U.S. battle tank. Agreements to this effect have been signed recently with the "Tadiran" and "Ordan" firms. This was disclosed yesterday by Dr Jay Scallay, an assistant secretary in the Pentagon's procurement office.

Dr Scallay was speaking at a session of the Israel-American Trade Week currently taking place in Tel Aviv. He emphasized that reference is to "important agreements made in the context of the cooperation between the U.S. Army and Israeli industries."

However, security sources said last night that there is no truth to this report. The sources pointed out that in view of the high durability the "Merkava" tank demonstrated in the Lebanon war, the United States has been showing keen interest in the achievements of the Israeli military industries, particularly in the area of armored protection. [Passage omitted]

Jerusalem, U.S. Worried About Egypt's Economy

TA190853 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
19 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The United States and Israel are very worried about Egypt's economic situation in view of reports that President Mubarak is having difficulties in overcoming the serious economic crisis which threatens to topple his regime. The issue has been discussed recently in high-level talks between Jerusalem and Washington. In a meeting yesterday with U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres said countries that have been relying on the large oil producers are on the verge of collapsing, hinting mainly about Egypt. He called on Western countries to come to Egypt's rescue by means of the so-called "Marshall Plan for the Middle East."

UK To Receive More on Vanunu 'If It Wants' It

TA191350 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1343 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Israel would be prepared to provide Britain with further details on Mordekhay Vanunu's disappearance and subsequent

reappearance in an Israeli jail. This was stated today by Yosi Ahime'ir, the prime minister's media affairs adviser, to a REUTERS correspondent.

Ahime'ir said that he believes the British Government has already received all the answers to its previous questions on the matter, and it knows that whatever was done was done legally. If it wants more information, it will get it.

Envoy to Paris Protests PLO Presence at Reception

*TA182045 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] Israeli Ambassador to France 'Ovadya Sofer today lodged a protest with the French Government over the fact that PLO representative Ibrahim al-Sus also participated in a reception for the diplomatic corps given by French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond yesterday. Ambassador Sofer said this was to be deplored, especially now when the PLO takes pride in committing terrorist acts. The reply was that PLO participation in such events of a general nature has been customary for a long time.

'Terrorist' Previously Released in Exchange

*TA181318 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
18 Nov 86 pp 1, 2*

[Report from Jerusalem by Nadav Shragay]

[Excerpt] The head of the terrorist squad that murdered Eliyahu 'Amadi last Saturday is a terrorist who was released in the prisoner exchange deal with Ahmad Jibril. The man was serving an 11-month prison term for membership in a hostile organization when he was released.

The head of the terrorist squad was serving his term in the Nabulus prison, during which time he shifted his allegiance to the Fatah Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Mughara] faction. His prison mates had teased him about the lightness of the offense for which he was serving a prison term, and while still in jail he made the decision to stab a Jew to death. He first planned to carry out the terrorist act on a Friday, but after consulting a taxi driver in his town, Janin, he decided to do it on a Saturday, when more Jews are present in the Old City. He recruited his brother and another person, both from Janin, to join him in the act.

Since May 1985, 27 of the released terrorists have been expelled from Israel, 6 of them after they had returned to terrorism. Another 50 released terrorists were put under either ordinary or administrative detention or were restricted in their movement. The most famous of these were the three members of the squad that murdered Zehava Ben-'Ovadya and British tourist Paul Appleby.

A Jerusalem magistrate's court justice, 'Ezra Kama, yesterday extended for 15 days the detention of the three members of the terrorist squad that murdered Eliyahu 'Amadi. [passage omitted]

Report Denied

*TA181652 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Talk in the studio between moderator Dan Shilon and military correspondent Gay Zohar; live]

[Text] [Shilon] None of the three who murdered the yeshiva student was among the prisoners released in the framework of the deal with Jibril. Gay Zohar, what do we know about the detained terrorists?

[Zohar] We cannot say very much here. What we can say is that the belief that one of the three was released within the framework of the deal with Jibril is not true. The mistake apparently stems from the fact that one of them was recently detained on suspicion of belonging to a hostile organization, and was released only a short time ago.

[Shilon] We are nevertheless concerned about the deal with Jibril. Where are the terrorists who were released in that deal? Do we really have a problem here?

[Zohar] Defense Establishment officials are not giving accurate figures regarding the number of terrorists who have returned to terrorist activity, this apparently for security reasons. We did find out that seven of the terrorists released in that deal in May 1985 have been expelled from Israel on suspicion of engaging in various kinds of terrorist activity. Eighteen others have been expelled because they did not present their resident permits, which was a condition for their remaining in the territories. The number of those detained in the last 1 and 1/2 years is kept secret. We were not even given unofficial assessments. Apparently the number is a few dozen, between 40 and 50. Among the incidents made public were those concerning the squad that murdered Zehava Ben-'Ovadya and the British tourist Paul Appleby in Jerusalem and the terrorist from Ramallah who planned to hijack a bus. Immediately after the exchange it was published that two terrorists were detained for incitement.

[Shilon] So much for statistics, what about the effects in the field?

[Zohar] Following the exchange assessments were made that the situation would be grave. The greatest concern was not that the terrorists would return to terrorist activity, but rather that the atmosphere in the territories would become dangerous. In retrospect it transpired that the concern was exaggerated. Many of the 600 terrorists who were released and who remained in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza preferred to turn over a new leaf, especially after it was explained to them that the security branches would take an extremely tough stand against any attempt on their part to riot or to organize. However, some of them did return to terrorism for various reasons. If we compare the last 1 and 1/2 years to the same period preceding it in terms of terrorism we cannot point to any significant change in the trends. Moreover, we can even say that there was a certain decrease recently. We should recall that following the evacuation of Lebanon the Shin Bet strengthened its presence in the territories, and this resulted in several major successes.

Court Sentences Four Youths for Attacks

TA181237 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
18 Nov 86 p 16

[Report by Tzadok Yehezqeli]

[Text] Four youths between the ages of 13 and 15 who had organized attacks against Israeli targets were handed down prison sentences yesterday of up to 4 and 1/2 years. "This is not a case of youthful misbehavior," the Jerusalem District Court judge said in explaining his ruling.

The youths, residents of the Shu'fat refugee camp on the outskirts of Jerusalem, decided in March this year to organize themselves to implement attacks.

In their first attack they threw two Molotov cocktails at a soft drink warehouse. Later they climbed a hill overlooking the Jerusalem-Ma'ale Adummim road and threw stones at a bus.

The most serious attack was initiated by another youth, also age 15. The youths took a hand grenade they had acquired and threw it at a passing Israeli vehicle.

Commentary on Role in Arms Aid to Iran

TA181622 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
18 Nov 86 p 11

[Commentary by Yo'el Marcus: "We Have Nothing To Seek in Iran"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has gotten itself into quite a mess over the military aid to Iran affair. How it will get out of it is none of our business. However, what should be our business is what we are doing in Iran anyway. Why are we involved in military assistance to a country whose emissaries, acting under the inspiration of Khomeyni's law, are kidnapping our soldiers and killing and hurting them? Why do we have anything to do with a country that advocates the fundamentalist Islamic law, in which Israel is a prime target for elimination?

Who decided this? When was it decided? Was there ever such a decision by the political echelon? When was such a decision ever reconsidered? And whose interests does this business serve?

The contention that our involvement is only recent, at the request of the United States, is very dubious. For about 7 years now bits of information have been published in the world press which prove that Israel and/or Israelis are involved in assistance to Khomeyni's Iran. It began before the Lebanese war, continued during it, and is still going on. There is even room to fear that Israel is the moving force behind the whole idea of assistance to Iran. Evidence of this lies in the fact that as early as July 1980 the Jewish lobby was actively trying to convince the administration that the shipment of military spare parts and equipment to Iran would help in getting the hostages (members of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran) released! Reports of this can be found in the newspapers published during that period. It is exactly the same thesis, only now with different hostages.

After about a year, following the downing of an Argentinian plane in Soviet airspace, it became apparent that this plane had returned from delivering equipment from Israel to Iran. In October 1981 the British *Guardian* revealed that arms shipments from Israel had enabled the Iranian Army to beat the Iraqis in a battle over the town of Abadan. In January 1982 the British television program "Panorama" shed light on the supply of arms to Iran from Israel, and then Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche was quoted as having said (and later denied) that Israel was assisting the revolution against Khomeyni. (What international manipulators we are, aren't we?) In May 1982 then Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon revealed in the United States that Israel is assisting Iran because Iraq was endangering stability in the region. In November of the same year *Time* wrote that Israel is selling large quantities of U.S. weapons in exchange for cheap oil. Our ambassador to the United States at that time, Moshe Arens, told *The Boston Globe* that the military equipment had been sold to Iran in coordination with almost the highest echelon in the U.S. Administration. (Incidentally, that same week Iran almost succeeded in getting Israel expelled from the United Nations.) There is no need to repeat the reports of the past 2 years; every few months evidence of Israel's involvement in arms supplies to Iran was revealed.

The first question that arises from the above is: Are we only talking here about the private initiatives of arms dealers? The answer is no. It is hard to imagine that arms dealers, many of whom are friends of the Israeli political elite, would act in contravention of Israel's political desires. The second question is: Is our involvement the manifestation of a political decision which was seriously considered in the government, or was it some partisan response to some crafty arms dealers initiative?

There is no simple answer to this question. As we said before, many arms dealers are well lodged in the Israeli political establishment. One of the things that stood out during Shim'on Peres' trips as prime minister was the clustering of several big arms dealers around him. I was witness to this phenomenon during Peres' big and successful trip to the United States in October 1985: several of the dealers (all well known) behaved as though they were part of the entourage. The explanation I heard then was that these were just friends of Al Schweimer, who was officially incorporated into Peres' entourage and even present during the talks with the U.S. president. But Schweimer himself, in those mysterious "import-export-rappaport" [as published] dealings of his, was involved in the trading of military equipment. And he bears the title of adviser to Peres! The names of all those who gathered around Peres during that trip have come up at various stages and even recently with Israel's having become what *The Observer* describes as "Khomeyni's largest arms supplier."

Actually the whole thing is shocking. It is one thing not to fastidiously examine the integrity of countries on our security export list, but it is something else entirely to sell military equipment to a country whose emissaries are stationed on our border and killing us. They say there is political logic in our involvement based on two assumptions: the desire not to enable Iraq to win; and the assumption that a moderate regime will succeed Khomeyni in Iran, with which Israel will be able to establish ties. The problem is that these two arguments are

refutable. First, Iraq does not border Israel; on the other hand Iran, through its emissaries and law, is in fact on our border and is actually the only Islamic country that is currently causing us bloodshed. The rule, "the enemy of one's enemy is one's friend," does not pertain to the enemy of one's enemy who is also one's enemy. And there is no reason to assist it.

Second, there is no basis to the theory that upon Khomeyni's death — and he is one of those who is on the verge of dying but who continues to stay alive year after year — a regime will appear that will want to be friends with Israel. After all, the same logic would make it permissible to sell arms to the PLO and Libya in the hope of strengthening the moderate elements within them. It is hard not to wonder who the brilliant minds in the political echelon were who decided — if there was ever a decision — on this path.

We should all shudder at the thought that we are assisting a country whose hands are stained with Israeli blood. I do not know about the Americans, but we certainly have nothing to seek in Iran. Let them go to hell!

AL-QUDS Assails U.S. Arms Deals With Iran

TA181538 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
15 Nov 86 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "The Walls of Secrecy"]

[Text] The day before yesterday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan acknowledged reports carried by the news media concerning the existence of secret contacts between the United States and Iran related to the improvement of relations between the two countries by means of exchanging arms and spare parts for the U.S. hostages held in Lebanon.

It appears that the officially-severed relations between the United States and Iran have undergone a marked improvement, particularly since Iran's leaders are hiding behind their daily attacks against the United States while the U.S. leaders are hiding behind their attacks against terrorism committed by countries, individuals, and groups. Behind the fragile walls of secrecy, deals are being concluded without any political, moral, or ideological considerations. Despite the crimes and atrocities against humanity perpetrated by the racist South African regime, U.S. President Reagan possesses neither the moral courage nor the statesman-like ethics to make a decision to boycott the Pretoria regime — even economically. The same applies to Nicaragua, because, despite the existence of a regime legally elected by the people, President Reagan is setting up armies and training and providing them with weapons to stir up disturbances and sedition in Nicaragua.

The fight against terrorism can not be split up or applied to one area or one people and neglected in other cases.

Terrorism, whether supported by states, groups, or individuals, cannot yield results other than those anticipated: chaos, violence, and bloodshed.

The walls of secrecy have collapsed, and the regimes in Washington and Tehran are standing naked before the glittering reality. Despite all the media at his disposal, President Reagan cannot continue to deceive the world and achieve his aims by applying the charge of terrorism to whoever contradicts or opposes him. The regime of the ayatollahs in Tehran, notwithstanding its use of various international slogans against imperialism and colonialism, cannot continue to deceive the Iranian, Islamic and Arab nations with regard to its reasons for continuing the war against Iraq.

The decision-makers in the United States bear their share of responsibility for the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war. They also bear the bulk of the responsibility for the continuation of the no-peace and no-war situation with regard to the Arab-Israeli dispute and, as a result of their policies, they bear a major share of the responsibility for the continuation of the state of tension and instability in the world.

AL-SHA'B Decries U.S., Israeli Aid for Iran

TA182107 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic
15 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Scandal... and the Escalation"]

[Text] Ten days ago, the Reagan Administration set up a dense propaganda smoke screen in the wake of the disclosure of its involvement in heating up the Gulf war by supplying Iran with spare parts and defensive weapons. This was within the framework of a deal which brought about the release, 1 week ago, of American hostages held in Lebanon. This smoke screen used by the Reagan Administration, accompanied by diplomatic attempts to burnish America's image, could not hide the U.S. Administration's blatant involvement on Iran's side in the latter's "crazy" conflict against Iraq which is entering its 7th year.

Lately, though, the parties involved in the "scandalous" deal broke their silence, which lasted 10 days, in an attempt to deflect the widespread international reactions and hide behind vague, groundless justifications.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan tried to downgrade the importance of the accusations leveled against the U.S. Administration when he admitted, in a televised speech the day before yesterday that the United States had supplied Iran with "meager" quantities of defensive weapons and spare parts. The day before yesterday, Iranian President Khamene'i, commenting on President Reagan's statement, admitted that Iran had requested only spare parts which belonged to it and which it had ordered during the shah's era.

In Israel, despite Yitzhaq Shamir's denial of any Israeli involvement in these arms deals, the remarks made by Shim'on Peres, currently visiting the United States, exposed the reality of Israel's involvement in this scandal when Peres stated that Israel provides assistance to those whom he described as friendly countries requesting aid.

In this overflow of information concerning the Israeli-American involvement in fanning the flames of the Gulf war and their siding with Iran, a new development occurred in this war recently when the Iranians and Iraqis resumed their war of the cities and when an Iranian rocket that fell on Baghdad caused the death and injury of a large number of innocent civilians.

Hence, following the ignominy of the American-Israeli entanglement in the crazy Gulf war, Arab, Islamic and international

efforts must be stepped up so as to expose the American-Israeli involvement and convince Iran of the need to stop this war.

We believe international circumstances are now suitable for stopping this war should Iran so desire.

Reportage Continues on Franco-African Summit**Habre Gives News Conference**

*LD151811 Paris International Service in French
1245 GMT 15 Nov 86*

[Passage within quotation marks recorded]

[Text][Announcer] The Chadian conflict figured prominently at the 13th Franco-African summit, as expected. The conflict was mentioned yesterday during a breakfast meeting between Francois Mitterrand, Hissein Habre, and Jacques Chirac, a conflict that brought the representatives of the GUNT [Chadian Transitional National Union Government] to Lome and prompted contacts between President Habre and a U.S. envoy.

This morning, President Hissein Habre held a news conference. For him, the new element is the total isolation of Goukouni Oueddei, the GUNT leader, over whom he is actually concerned. Hissein Habre is interviewed by (Stephen Smith) and (Jean Pascal Guillot):

[Habre] "Today, things are clearer. The same Chadians — to be precise, Mr Goukouni Oueddei and his followers — have decided to turn their back on Libya and have cut themselves off from Libya. I can tell you that, today, we are siding with them, and I hope that the press will talk about it so that Goukouni's life at least is preserved. Having said this, indeed I can confirm that Goukouni, his forces, and we are all one.

[Reporter] "Goukouni Oueddei's chief assistant, Ahmed Kailan, is here in Lome. Are you planning to meet him, given the dramatic situation in the North and also given the fact that you mentioned that the Armed Forces in the north might already have crossed the 16th parallel and joined Goukouni Oueddei's troops?

[Habre] "I can tell you that I have already met him."

[Announcer] In the current context, will the reconquest of the north in Chad take place? The question is still open but President Habre, in any case, refuses to recognize the red line represented by the 16th parallel.

[Habre] "This is an idea, the 16th parallel, which is a French and perhaps Libyan idea. But the 16th parallel never concerned and does not in any way concern Chad. This is an idea that is totally alien to us; what's more, it is alien to all Chadians, including the Chadians who are in the opposition. So, as far as we are concerned, the 16th parallel does not exist."

[Announcer] What is France's attitude? Hissein Habre did not fail to ask for its support, more than ever, but the reply was very accurate: yes, to logistical support for the Chadian Army, but no air support or French incursion in the north of Chad. This position was confirmed here by [French Cooperation Minister] Michel Aurillac and leaves President Habre with complete freedom to reach his own decision.

[Aurillac] "President Habre is totally aware that the present circumstances are the most favorable ever. France's assistance is

very important to him, particularly the logistical support we give him. But this assistance does not imply that French forces, in any form whatsoever, will intervene in operations north of the 16th parallel."

Malian President Interviewed

*LD151435 Paris International Service in French
0720 GMT 15 Nov 86*

[Interview with Malian President Moussa Traore by correspondent (Alain Granber) in Lome "this morning" — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [(Granber)] Mr President, how are current relations between your country and Burkina Faso after the conflict at the end of last year?

[Traore] I was saying precisely 1 week ago to one of your AFP colleagues that we have turned a new page here in Mali. I have already said this on 31 December 1985 [words indistinct] after this painful conflict. This page having been turned, we consider that the fraternal and friendly relations should develop further between Mali and Burkina Faso.

[(Granber)] The matters of security in various subregions of the continent have represented a comprehensive issue of discussion here in Lome. Do you see any possibility of guaranteeing this security, which is indispensable for development?

[Traore] I am one of those who said that there can be no development without security and that in the present state of affairs within the West African subregion it is necessary that security should be increased and maintained. I believe we will find the best solutions to maintain this security our population needs so much to ensure the development of our respective countries.

[(Granber)] In very concrete terms, do you see any practical mechanism in the region which could guarantee security?

[Traore] Well, security is like an illness: One can prevent it, it is true, but once the process is started it is a question of arresting it. To say that a definitive mechanism to ensure security must be set up would be very difficult to achieve, even by a big power, even by a group of countries such as Europe.

[(Granber)] Mr President, Chad represented an important part of the discussions at this summit. What is your analysis of the Chad conflict in the light of the latest developments?

[Traore] The process that started in Chad nearly 2 decades ago has been a very long one, which evolved with time. You may remember our friendly intervention at the request of the interested parties. It is no secret that several weeks ago, the GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei (?approached) my ambassador to ask me to intervene with the Libyan authorities so that he would be able to come to Bamako. Unfortunately, I was not available myself, but I think that his coming to Bamako would (?have) served to find a solution to the Chadian problem.

[[Granber]] If I understand you well, it was Goukouni Oueddei who took the initiative of a summit meeting with Chad President Hisssein Habre in Bamako?

[Traore] Absolutely. I confirm this. He asked me to intervene with the Libyan authorities to facilitate this meeting.

[[Granber]] If you are asked in the future, will you agree to such a meeting in Bamako?

[Traore] It is a question of the parties confirming this, as it has been the case already, and if this is so it is not up to Mali to refuse to act as intermediary between the Chadian parties to ensure their national unity.

[[Granber]] What is your analysis of France's role in this conflict? You know that on the eve of the summit President Habre called on France, repeatedly asking it to intervene in a more offensive manner?

[Traore] It is not for me to speak for the French authorities in order to say what is to be done. It is up to the French authorities and to Hisssein Habre to determine the ways and means to intervene in Chad to ensure peace as desired by the Ndjamenan authorities. [passage omitted]

[[Granber]] Do you consider that France is doing enough for Africa on an economic level?

[Traore] It is an illusion to think that France could intervene in a sufficient manner to ensure Africa's economic development. Africa is a vast continent of more than 50 states, at least 50 independent countries. It is very difficult to ask France to intervene to the satisfaction of the African states. [passage omitted]

Angolan Minister Comments

MB150816 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Comrade Ismael Martins, who is in the Togolese capital to represent the People's Republic of Angola as an observer to the proceedings of the 13th Franco-

African summit, explained Angolan's presence in Lome by pointing out the traditional Angolan participation in the meeting. Comrade Ismael Martins said that the Angolan Government, which is an observer and is only represented at the ministerial level, considers the conference to be a very important way of maintaining a dialogue with several other African countries.

The Angolan official then described as a sad coincidence the disturbing visit to France by the leader of the Angolan armed bandits and by the South African president, which prompted the Angolan authorities to express their opinion to the French Government. The foreign trade minister also announced that he would be received by French President Francois Mitterrand to present the Angolan point of view and to reiterate its disapproval of France's decision to continue with a policy that conflicts not only with the interests of both France and Africa but above all with the professed goal of strengthening relations between France and Angola. This was one of the aspects (?mentioned) by Comrade Ismael Martins as the reason for Angola's presence in Lome.

He stated that he hoped that the prevailing situation in southern Africa and relations between the EEC and the African states would be discussed at the meeting. He also said that the apartheid system in South Africa is disturbing and that it helps to sustain terrorism, expansionism, and the destabilization of southern Africa.

Saharan Minister Participates

LD170513 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Saharan Foreign Affairs Minister Omar Mansour took part in the proceedings of the 13th conference of heads of state of France and Africa that ended in Lome, Togo, yesterday. The head of Saharan foreign affairs attended in the capacity of guest of honor. He held several conversations with his African counterparts on the development of the situation in the Western Sahara. He also expressed satisfaction with the statements by the French head of state. It may be recalled that Francois Mitterrand pleaded for a just solution of the problem of the Western Sahara and for the Saharan people's right to self-determination.

LIBYA

AFP Cited on Replacement of GUNT Leader

*LD190915 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0215 GMT 19 Nov 86*

[Text] A national coalition comprising seven Chadian parties has elected Acheikh ibn Oumar, chairman of the Chadian National Democratic Revolutionary Council, as leader of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of Chad in succession of Goukouni Oueddei. AFP, which reported the news, said this election came after meetings that lasted 5 days in Cotonou, Benin. The agency quoted a statement by GUNT Foreign Minister Facho Balaam as saying that the signatories of the Lagos agreement, by which the GUNT was formed in Chad in 1979, have unanimously elected Acheikh ibn Oumar to be the head of this government. The statement of the Chadian minister said Goukouni Oueddei has been excluded from the People's Armed Forces organization and from the post of head of GUNT.

JANA, PANA Sign Cooperation Agreement

*LD182109 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] The protocol of an agreement between JANA and PANA were signed today. The agreement concerns the coordination and development of cooperation between the two African agencies in the field of information services.

The agreement stipulates the exchange and broadcasting of news issued by the two agencies, concentrating their interest on news of the African Continent and facing the imperialist and Western media campaigns of distorting the facts and realities of the struggle of the peoples of the continent.

The agreement stresses the need to speed up the expansion and development of the Arabic broadcasting section in PANA and the opening of a regional office for North Africa in Tripoli according to the decisions of the conference of OAU information ministers.

MOROCCO

MAP Official Says Hassan Will Not Speak 18 Nov

*LD181854 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish
1800 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Excerpt] We now go over to Melilla for a piece of news just in. Go ahead Juan Luis Navarro:

[Navarro] We are able to give you an important late piece of news. There will be no official speech by Moroccan King Hassan II to the nation, which today commemorates its independence day, according to information received by this correspondent from well-informed sources. The speech had given rise to great expectation in press circles because it was expected that the king would clarify his government's policy on the Spanish garrisons of Ceuta and Melilla. This information was confirmed just an hour ago by an authorized official at MAP, Morocco's official news agency. [passage omitted]

SUDAN

Prime Minister To Visit Iran in December

*JN181246 Khartoum SUNA in English 0910 GMT
18 Nov 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 18 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will visit Iran on the mid of next December, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here yesterday.

He stated that the prime minister will reopen Sudan's embassy to Tehran which was closed down during the rule of ousted President Numayri.

The visit of the premier to Iran and the reopening of the embassy there is seen as a move by the current government of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to better relations with Iran.

It is to be recalled that relations between the Sudan and Iran had soured during the rule of the former president who subsequently closed down Sudan's embassy there under the pretext of reducing Sudan's foreign expenditures.

TUNISIA

Iraqi Finance Minister Arrives in Tunis

LD181721 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Tunis, 18 Nov (TAP) — Iraqi Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq arrived in Tunis Monday at the head of a large delegation to take part in the Tunisian-Iraqi Joint Cooperation Commission meeting. The Iraqi minister was welcomed on arrival at Tunis-Carthage International Airport by Slaheddine Ben Mbarek, minister of industry and commerce.

DJIBOUTI

President Hassan on Relations With Egypt, Horn

NC150813 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0633 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA) — President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti has affirmed his country's unreserved and unhesitating support for President Husni Mubarak's policy to save Arab lands from the danger of the expanding Israeli settlements.

In an interview published in *Al-Ahram* today, President Hassan said there is currently no alternative for resolving the Middle East problem other than convening an international conference among all the parties concerned and the UN General Assembly's major powers. In the interview, which was conducted in Djibouti, President Hassan affirmed that Egypt's presence in the Arab world is necessary and that the Arabs should end their rejection of Egypt, as it is the core and heart of the Arab nation in all geographic, demographic, scientific, and production areas. It is the only country that has direct moral and material ties with every Arab country, and Egypt's sacrifices for the Arab struggle exceed those of all other Arab countries put together, he added.

President Hassan Gouled said his country welcomes a visit by President Husni Mubarak to Djibouti as soon as possible, as such a visit will result in greater awareness and cooperation between Egypt and Djibouti. President Hassan also expressed his desire to pay an official visit to Egypt as soon as possible to strengthen ties in various fields.

Regarding the situation in the Horn of Africa, President Hassan said that the political climate there has improved since early this year as a result of the great improvement in Somali-Ethiopian relations following the meeting between the presidents of those two countries during the African famine summit.

KENYA

Increased Prices for Flour, Bread Announced

EA172231 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The government has authorized an immediate moderate increase in the prices of wheat flour and bread. According to a government statement, the price of a 2 kilogram packet of wheat flour will now be 13 shillings 80 cents, an increase of 1 shilling 30 cents on the previous price. Due to this increase in the price of wheat, the price of a 500 gram loaf of bread will increase by 40 cents from 3 shillings 40 cents to 4 shillings 10 cents.

The statement explained that the price increases are a direct result of producer price increases for wheat announced by the government recently and will come into effect with the current harvest of the crop. The producer price increases were effected as an incentive to encourage farmers to produce more to meet increasing national demand for food. According to the statement, details on the ex-factory and wholesale prices for both wheat flour and bread as well as the district-by-district prices of the

commodities, are contained in the legal notices no. 274 and 279 available from the government press.

SOMALIA

Radio Hagan Denies BBC Report on Returnees

EA152159 (Clandestine) Radio Hagan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Abdi Farah commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, 14 November, the BBC Somali section reported baseless and concocted lies. The report had nothing to do with the actual situation and facts prevailing in Somalia today. Quoting the Somali Government, the BBC said some members of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces had returned to Somalia this week.

One of those reported to have returned to Somalia this week was Abdi Abdullah Said, who was expelled from the DFSS 5 years ago, in 1982. Since then he ceased to be a member of the DFSS and had not set foot in any area where the affairs of the front were being organized. Abdi Abdullah Said was running a hotel business in Nairobi, Kenya. He was an agent of the regime abroad, charged with stirring up tension and friction among the members of the struggling masses of Somalia, which are led by the Somali opposition forces.

Those who are informed about the affairs of the struggle of the Somali opposition forces know that those returnees are not members of the DFSS, but a group of Somalis among the many Somalis suffering as refugees abroad, having been forced to leave by the brutal regime. We are pleased to note that instead of suffering abroad some of our people have decided to return to their motherland to continue the struggle from within.

The truth is that no member of the DFSS has returned to Mogadishu and surrendered to the regime. The truth is that this report is meant to hoodwink international opinion about the true situation and mature struggle now prevailing inside Somalia. The struggle has become mature and will soon uproot and overthrow the regime.

The regime is using this report to obfuscate the achievements of the Somali opposition forces inside the country, where the regime can no longer hold out. The regime is also holding the so-called party congress for the Somali people to elect itself into office. While the Somali people, wherever they are, are engaged in a bitter struggle to topple the Mogadishu dictatorial regime, the latter persists in denying the military achievements of the Somali opposition forces inside the country. But anyone who knows the true situation inside Somalia can refute the regime's denials, because the intrepid fighters of the Somali opposition forces are engaged in ongoing military action. However, as usual, the Barre regime will not admit the true situation prevailing inside Somalia.

The BBC also reported information about military action by the Somali opposition forces, quoting Radio Kulmis of the Somali opposition forces. This proves that the BBC is abysmally ill-

informed about the activities of the Somali opposition forces, because the BBC does not even know that the real name of this station, which is the United Voice of the Somali Opposition Forces, is Radio Halgan of the opposition forces. The BBC got this report from Abdal-Qadir Nur, their correspondent in Mogadishu, who directly works for the regime as a Sonna reporter. Abd al-Qadir Nur cannot, of course, file any story unless it is approved by the Barre regime.

We urge and appeal to the employees of the BBC Somali section to assess with vigilance in future on any reports on matters between the Somali opposition forces and the dictatorial regime of Siad Barre. We do not oppose the BBC Somali section for taking reports from the Mogadishu regime, but the BBC should also consult or interview Radio Halgan on matters connected with the military achievements of the fighters of the Somali opposition forces.

UGANDA

Ex-Vice President Faces Additional Charges

EA181637 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Former Vice-President Paulo Muwanga, now being held on a charge of treason, has appeared before the Kampala chief magistrate, Mr Aloysius Liiga, on two more charges. It was alleged that the former vice-president and others not before the court between 7th and 9th June 1981, at Lugazi, in Mukono District, kidnapped with the intent to murder two people, Mr Joseph Katumba and Vincent Maweje. Since then, the two people have not been seen.

The third charge of alleged stealing of a Mercedes Benz lorry at (Kireka) near Kampala between 7th and 9th June was dropped by a state attorney.

Earlier, Mr Paulo Muwanga, together with 19 others including three former cabinet ministers, Messrs Evaristo Nyanzi, Andrew Lutakome Kayiira, and Dr Lwanga appeared in the same court charged with treason. The case is up for mention and they were remanded further in custody until 3rd December 1986.

Inspectorate To Investigate 'Gray Areas'

EA171905 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The Minister of Planning and Economic Development Joseph Okune has explained that the Inspectorate of Government

will concentrate on gray areas of bureaucratic injustice which are not always covered by other remedial institutions, such as courts of law, the civil service, standing orders and ad hoc committees.

Addressing the staff of his ministry in Entebbe about the creation of the inspectorate, Mr Okune said the inspectorate has been created to implement Point 7 of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] 10-point programme, namely, elimination of corruption and the misuse of power by public officials. In other words, he said, the Inspectorate of Government will promote administrative justice by redressing the complaints of the general public against unlawful acts of government officials. He explained that the Inspectorate of Government will not only receive complaints from the public, but will also initiate investigations into circumstances in which a miscarriage of administrative justice appears to have occurred. The inspectorate will also investigate the cases of corruption in those government departments and ministries where ad hoc committees of inquiry have not been appointed.

NRA Intensifies Fight in North Against Rebels

EA142104 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The government newspaper the *New Vision*, today quoted a National Resistance Army [NRA] officer speaking of increased military activity in the north with the NRA having an upper hand in the fighting. The officer told the paper that the NRA had intensified its operations and in virtually every operation the army is successful.

The commander of the Mobile Brigade, Commander Salim Saleh, is at the moment in the north and is actively involved in the command of the operations.

The paper said that as far as the north is concerned, morale at Republic House, the general headquarters of the Uganda Armed Forces, is high. The *New Vision* says last Wednesday a large force of about 500 rebels engaged units of the Mobile Brigade in the vicinity of Kitgum town, but suffered heavy casualties in the fighting. The paper says they left 20 dead on the battleground and are believed to have carried many wounded with them.

The NRA lost five dead and two seriously injured. On the same day, units of the 39 Battalion returning from an operation were ambushed near Kitgum town. In spite of being ambushed, the *New Vision* says it was the enemy who suffered the worst casualties. They lost eight dead with one taken captive. All their guns were recovered. The NRA suffered one minor casualty.

CAR

Borders, Bars To Close on Referendum Day

AB182018 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Two decrees have been issued by the Ministry of the Interior. The first is on the temporary closure of borders.

The Ministry of the Interior decrees:

Article 1: During the constitutional referendum, all borders of the Central African Republic will be closed from Thursday, 20 November 1986 at midnight to Friday, 21 November 1986 at midnight with the exception of Bangui-Mpoku International Airport.

Article 2: Any violation of this decree will be liable to punishment in accordance with existing laws. [passage omitted]

The second decree is on the closure of all bars, nightclubs, drinking establishments, and restaurants on Friday, 21 November 1986.

The Ministry of the Interior decrees:

Article 1: During the referendum all bars and nightclubs, all drinking establishments, and all restaurants will be closed from Thursday, 20 November 1986 at midnight to Friday, 21 November 1986 at midnight throughout the entire national territory. [passage omitted]

CHAD

Acheikh ibn Oumar Reported New GUNT President

AB181426 Paris AFP in French 1339 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, 18 Nov (AFP) — Acheikh ibn Oumar, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], has just been appointed GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] president in replacement of Mr Goukouni, who was ousted first from his own faction, the People's Armed Forces [FAP], and then from the presidency of the GUNT after being arrested recently in Tripoli.

Mr ibn Oumar, secretary general of the CDR since 1982, a central Chadian Arab, and a former student in Paris, now aged about 35, joined the guerrilla war in the north of Chad in 1978. In 1983-84 he was presented by the Libyans as the "third man" who could remove from power the two "brothers at loggerheads," Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei, to restore peace in Chad.

A former GUNT minister of defense, he broke ties with Goukouni Oueddei in August 1984. Held in detention for a year in the north of Chad on the order of the GUNT president, he was released in November 1985 and joined the GUNT again before breaking with Goukouni once more last August.

More on Goukouni Replacement

LD181623 Paris International Service in French
1245 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] There is a lot of news on the Chadian issue. First of all, the results of a meeting that has just been held in Cotonou:

Several Chadian tendencies opposed to the Ndjamen government and still claiming membership of the GUNT have confirmed their repudiation of Goukouni Oueddei. They have thus designated Acheikh ibn Oumar, current secretary general of the CDR, as their new president. The vice president is (Nadjita Beasumal), a former close associate of Colonel Kamougue. The latter has for his part refused to join this new GUNT structure.

In addition, the participants in the Cotonou meeting have asked the Nigerian regime to host a conference on Chadian reconciliation in Lagos. The regime of General Babangida has declined the offer as Hissein Habre has not yet expressed a desire to attend such a conference.

Concerning operations, it is also to be noted that the Ndjamen authorities affirm that a Libyan fighter-bomber was shot down in the north of the country on Sunday by the People's Armed Forces, which have recently rallied to Hissein Habre.

All these subjects are likely to stimulate debate in the Security Council, which is due to meet in New York this evening to examine a complaint from Ndjamen against Libya.

Goukouni Reported Held in Libyan Hospital

LD191045 Paris Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] In Chad, Goukouni Oueddei is being ousted by his former friends. He is no longer the head of GUNT, the organization comprising the Chad opposition. It is Facho Balaam, who is considered to be the minister of foreign affairs of GUNT, who has been designated to succeed him. Goukouni Oueddei is currently in the hospital in Libya. He no longer has the right to communicate with the outside world.

KUNA Cites Chad's UN Envoy on Libyan 'Atrocities'

LD191110 Kuwait KUNA in English 0913 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] United Nations, Nov 19 (KUNA) — Chad accused Libya of "indescribable atrocities" in the northern part of the country said to be occupied by Libyan forces, claiming that the ultimate goal of Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhafi of Libya (?was) to destroy the country.

Speaking in the Security Council, Chad's permanent representative Mahamat Ali Adoum alleged that "the Chadians revolted against the presence of the Libyan troops which responded by massacring the population and razing villages."

Chad had called Friday for an urgent meeting of the Council to consider "the serious situation" in Chad as a result of the alleged occupation by Libya.

Libya's representative 'Ali al-Turayki responded by calling the charges "unfounded" and added the meeting was called to draw away attention of Africa and other states from the real aggressor against Africa, the United States.

The General Assembly was to meet Wednesday to discuss the April 15 U.S. attack against Libya.

Al-Turayki called the situation in Chad an internal problem, a civil war. "The reasons for it are tribal, ethnic and religious. The colonial powers, France and the United States, must end their intervention in Chad," al-Turayki said.

French ambassador Claude de Kemoularia disputed the Libyan envoy's description of the conflict as a civil war and said the conflict was not between the Chadians, but between occupation forces and Chad.

GABON

Austerity Measures Announced at Cabinet Meeting

AB181754 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Gabonese will have to tighten their belts. They have known this since yesterday and that this situation has been created by the economic crisis. A series of austerity measures was adopted yesterday at the end of the Cabinet meeting held in Libreville chaired by President Omar Bongo. Jean-Valet Ambinamonza has the details:

[Ambinamonza] Exactly what will constitute the austerity measures President Omar Bongo hinted at for so long during his electoral campaign — measures necessitated by the poor world economic situation and notably by the simultaneous fall in the value of the dollar and the price of oil, which is the main source of foreign exchange earnings of the country? Following the cabinet meeting held yesterday in Libreville chaired by the head of state himself, which centered on the examination of the 1987 draft budget, it was decided to fix the state budget at 360 billion CFA francs for this period with an investment quota of 100 billion. Gabon, which now has its budget slashed by a large percentage as compared with this year's budget fixed at 670 billion CFA, will only earn 60 billion CFA francs from sale of oil in 1987, whereas in 1985 proceeds from oil were 400 billion CFA, or 40 billion more than next year's budget estimate. The ratio between these various figures therefore demonstrates an extremely preoccupying economic situation to the extent that along with the budget cut, the Gabonese Government has also decided to impose a 45 percent cut on the allowances of ministers and top civil servants beginning the end of this month. This measure also affects the staff of the central administration and the parastatal sector, but exactly under what conditions has yet to be defined. The abolition of free accommodation, which was long envisaged, has been confirmed except that the special category of state officials is exempted from it. Government subvention to public enterprises has been readjusted and reduced. Those public enterprises whose financial situation will not show any improvement will certainly be privatized or simply liquidated, which — in the latter case — might pose problems of redeploy-

ment of workers because the Gabonese authorities will want to avoid mass unemployment at all costs. However, to give some relief to salaried workers, the Gabonese Government pledges to maintain the policy of low rates for water and electricity. Even though this is a compensatory measure, it would have a more positive effect if it were supplemented by a reduction in prices for essential commodities and rents in the housing sector, factors that will seriously affect family budgets when many people, especially in Libreville, lose the free accommodation benefit.

RWANDA

Central African States Hold AIDS Seminar

EA181640 Kigali Domestic Service in French
0430 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The fight against AIDS in central Africa: Delegations from six central African countries have been in Gisenyi since yesterday to adopt a common strategy on screening against AIDS. They are holding a 1-week seminar to familiarize themselves with laboratory techniques to prevent and screen for AIDS. The Gisenyi seminar, which is the first of its type, is being held within the framework of the World Health Organization, which decided to organize meetings in Africa on AIDS.

During his opening speech, Dr Francois Muganza, minister of health and social affairs, said that AIDS was not an overwhelming problem for Rwanda. Countries represented in Gisenyi are: Burundi, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Rwanda, and Zaire.

ZAIRE

New Military Intelligence Service Created

AB181709 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The news is still dominated by the celebration of the 26th anniversary of the Zairian Armed Forces and several promotions and appointments made yesterday in the Zairian Armed Forces. In fact, the anniversary of the Army coincided with the publication of more than 10 presidential orders in the military field. Among these orders, five are on the creation of a military operations and intelligence service, SARM, and include the appointment of a chief of staff and three deputy chiefs of staff for the SARM. Our reporter Kabila Mulamba Moteba gives more details on these ordinances:

[Kabila Mulamba Moteba] First, it must be said that the SARM replaces the former SERAM [Military Intelligence and Operations Service], which was suspended 30 October during a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council presided over by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. The newly created SARM will be headed by Brigadier General (Mayele Zeko), former commander of the 1st Military Region. He will be assisted by three senior Army officers appointed deputy chiefs of staff. They are: Colonel (Lungelu Bule) for administration, Lieutenant Colonel (Inua Sanonga) for (?operations), and Lieutenant Colonel (Budongo Iasongo) for research. [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

Further Reports on Mitterrand Visit to Country
AB181737 Ouagadougou Domestic Service In French
 1300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpts] President Francois Mitterrand continued his official visit to our country today. Yesterday a banquet was held in his honor by Burkinabe President Comrade Thomas Sankara at the presidential palace. [passage omitted] Toasts were proposed at the banquet in a very relaxed and attentive atmosphere.

The first toast was proposed by the comrade president of Burkina Faso who emphasized the efforts being made since August 1983 to effect changes in the country. He spoke of major current international issues and referred to the writings and sayings of President Mitterrand. To President Francois Mitterrand, who is visiting Burkina Faso to mark the progress being made in this country, Captain Sankara gave a few examples to show that our country is a large work site: Schools, wells, vaccination campaigns are aspects of the big development program which the very name of the country, Burkina Faso, signifies. The comrade president of Burkina Faso expressed the hope that Francois Mitterrand, who has witnessed this change, will be a spokesman for present-day Burkina Faso.

The comrade president referred to three international issues: human rights, Third World debt, and French cooperation with the Third World countries. These issues were analyzed by President Francois Mitterrand, politician and academic, in his writings, for example, *My Vision of Truth*, and his statements made at the Cancun summit in Mexico. In President Sankara's opinion, human rights means peace first and foremost for the people, and peace in the world, in Palestine, Nicaragua, in the SDAR, Libya, Chad, and especially in southern Africa where people are bombed and forced to go into exile. [passage omitted]

On external debt, the comrade president praised President Francois Mitterrand for his stand on the issue: that the solution of the problem should not be to the detriment of the people of the Third World who are caught in a vicious cycle. On cooperation between France and Burkina Faso, the comrade president said that it should be very flexible and mutually advantageous. [passage omitted]

In his reply to President Sankara, Francois Mitterrand said that his presence in Burkina Faso was due to friendship, historical continuity, and interest in changes being made in the country. In response to the questions and assertions of President Thomas Sankara, the French president in a very relaxed manner tried throughout his address to justify France's attitude, a justification that sometimes took the form of a lesson on history or political economics. In his opinion, the golden rule, the guiding principle for peace, is the right of people to act independently. Based on this principle, he outlined the conditions for restoring peace to several countries and parts of the world. He justified the conflicts of the SDAR, Chad, Namibia, the Iran-Iraq war, and South Africa. He asserted that Nicaragua should be left alone. [passage omitted]

Details of Dinner Remarks

LD182034 Paris International Service In French
 1245 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Report on toasts by French President Francois Mitterrand and Burkinabe President Captain Thomas Sankara at 17 Nov dinner in Ouagadougou — recorded portions in quotation marks]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] It is not every day that the exchange of official toast speeches between two heads of state, who are nevertheless compelled to show a certain reserve, take such a turn as those delivered yesterday evening by Captain Sankara and Francois Mitterrand. Both talked straight, ideas were confronted, and that resulted in quite an evening, as our special correspondent in Ouagadougou Jean-Karim Fall recounts:

[Fall] Francois Mitterrand is a man of conviction; so is Thomas Sankara: They both speak frankly and yesterday evening during a gala dinner, after listening to the Internationale, the two men confronted each other, their foils sheathed by interposed speeches. In a 30-minute toast speech the Burkinabe head of state did not mince his words: From the PLO to Nicaragua to South Africa, he denounced imperialism. France was also accused, France which was guilty of welcoming Jonas Savimbi and Pieter Botha. Captain Sankara also had a dig at African states that he termed servants.

The assembled group held its breath: What was Francois Mitterrand going to reply? The head of state had prepared a speech but he did not read it: Francois Mitterrand replied point by point to Thomas Sankara in an improvised speech lasting 1 hour and 6 minutes precisely. The Burkinabe head of state had spoken about the right of the Nicaraguan people to live in peace: The French president reminded him of the case of Afghanistan and that of Cambodia. On the subject of the presence of Jonas Savimbi and Pieter Botha in France, Francois Mitterrand pointed out that these were private visits. And throughout his statement, the French president spoke as the advocate of law in international relations. In short, it was a good game of dialectics. Francois Mitterrand did not throw stones at his interlocutor for all that: The wise man Francois Mitterrand, aged 70, understood the hotheadedness and the insolence of the young Sankara. France is prepared to give Burkina Faso a hand on condition that this is what the latter wants.

[Announcer] Well, let us savor these moments for ourselves, even if with a slight delay. First, the moment when Captain Sankara vigorously expresses anxiety about certain recent visits to France by leaders of southern Africa:

[Sankara] "Mr Francois Mitterrand, we did not understand how bandits like Jonas Savimbi and killers like Pieter Botha were given the right to travel through France, which is so beautiful and so clean. They have stained it; they have stained it with their blood-covered hands and feet, and all those who allowed them to commit these actions will bear the entire responsibility for them."

[Announcer] And Sankara then added: All those who have allowed that will bear the entire responsibility for it. Here is Francois Mitterrand's reply, first on this precise point:

[Mitterrand] "Where we seem to be divided is when you condemn the visit to France by Mr Botha, and that by Mr Savimbi, but that is another problem. But, Mr President, I must tell you that France is an open country; it is an open country. Anyone in the world, unless he is guilty of common law crimes, outside of any political consideration, if he wants to come to France, he can come."

[Announcer] And now here is an excerpt from a long, improvised reply by Francois Mitterrand in response to the issues raised by Sankara as a whole. He makes a final comment on the man, and the method of the Burkinabe head of state:

[Mitterrand] "For myself, I could not listen to President Sankara, then pay him a nice little compliment, and then go to bed and sleep. President Sankara is a rather disturbing man, isn't he? [laughter] No, it is true. He gets you worked up, he asks you questions. With him it is not easy to sleep peacefully. [laughter] He does not leave you with an easy conscience. [passage indistinct] Well, I am encouraging him, but not too much. [laughter] But, finally, the fact that here is a young, disturbing, sometimes a bit insolent team that uses words freely is not a reason for us to do less, to withdraw on tiptoe; it is because it is there that we have to talk straight, saying to each other: We respect you, you represent a chance for your people. What can we do for it to work?"

[Announcer] So, Mr Mitterrand is in any case making a promise to give a hand to the Burkinabe revolution. [passage omitted]

Eyadema Reconciliation Urged

*LD182213 Paris International Service in French
2030 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Excerpt][Announcer] President Francois Mitterrand has ended his 2-day official visit to Burkina Faso. The head of state, accompanied by his wife, arrived back in Paris aboard the presidential airplane.

Burkinabe President Captain Thomas Sankara accompanied Francois Mitterrand to the airport. Before leaving, the two men held a joint news conference. Mitterrand said that France is ready to come to Burkina Faso's aid, as far as its possibilities allow:

[Begin recording][Mitterrand] France would be ready to grant — and this, I think, is the main point of the technical and economic talks that have been held — a structural adjustment loan, which would undoubtedly contribute to the economic recovery, but since the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet reached a conclusion, we now have to examine how, because we are not able to reach a complementary decision while the essential decision has not been made. I think that this is the main discussion on which France and Burkina Faso must understand one another properly. France does not refuse in any way to act as mediator and advocate on this matter. On the contrary, it is ready to hold out what I call a necessary helping hand. It cannot put itself at variance with international rulings of the International Monetary Fund. There is, therefore, a transitional phase which will be studied next week. [end recording]

[Announcer] The two heads of state also discussed the attempted coup d'etat which took place a few weeks ago in Lome, Togo. Francois Mitterrand encouraged Thomas Sankara to reach a reconciliation with Togolese President Eyadema. [passage omitted]

Mitterrand Ends Visit, Departs

*AB182121 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Excerpt] At the end of a 48-hour visit, French President Francois Mitterrand left Ouagadougou for Paris at 1700. President Mitterrand was seen off at the Ouagadougou International Airport by Burkinabe President Captain Thomas Sankara, by members of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution], the government, the diplomatic corps, and the association of French nationals in Burkina Faso.

Before going to the airport, President Francois Mitterrand held a news conference at the (Silmande) Hotel. President Sankara, who participated in the conference with his French counterpart, was once more questioned by the French press. In general, Presidents Francois Mitterrand and Thomas Sankara discussed bilateral relations and the internal policies of both countries. In addition, the journalists were able to increase their knowledge of these two statesmen. [passage omitted]

GHANA

'Legal Backing' Given to Extradition Treaty

*AB180856 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] A legislative instrument giving legal backing to the implementation of an extradition treaty between Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, and Benin has been published in Accra. The agreement was signed in Lagos 2 years ago. The treaty was subsequently ratified by Ghana in January last year. The instrument, entitled: Extradition Act 1960, Extension of Application to People's Republic of Benin, Federal Republic of Nigeria, and Republic of Togo Order 1986, took effect from March 15 this year.

According to the instrument, parties to the treaty shall undertake to extradite to each other, on the basis of reciprocity, persons who are accused of crimes or offenses punishable by at least 2 years imprisonment. According to the treaty, extradition shall also be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes or offenses provided that such participation be punished by the laws of the contracting parties.

Extradition shall also be granted in respect of persons who have been convicted by the requesting state for extradition offenses whether they have served part of their sentence or not. The treaty, however, stipulates that extradition cannot be granted for crimes or offenses of a political nature or if it is proved that the requisition for a person's surrender has been made with a view to trying or punishing him for a crime or offense of a political nature; or if the request is to persecute or punish him on account of his race, religion, or political opinion.

On extradition procedures, the treaty, among others, stipulates that the request for extradition shall be communicated through diplomatic channels. It shall be accompanied by the original or certified copy of a judgment of conviction or a warrant of arrest or any other order having the same effect and issued in the form prescribed by the requesting state.

LIBERIA

Doe Declares By-Elections Campaign Open
AB182148 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] President Doe has officially declared opened the campaign for the general municipal and legislative by-elections as of 16 November. A Foreign Ministry release says the declaration was contained in a proclamation issued yesterday by President Doe which cited Article 37 of the Liberian Constitution providing for the holding of by-elections for the purpose of filling municipal and legislative position vacancies.

Local Papers Carry Anti-U.S. AIDS Story
AB181610 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The public affairs counselor at the American Embassy near Monrovia, Mr. (Terry Eicken), has reacted to recent local newspaper reports that the AIDS virus was created in the United States. In a press release issued today, Mr (Eickens) described the report as a further product of a Soviet KGB disinformation campaign on the subject. He said America does not blame Africa nor the Soviet Union for causing the disease. Mr. (Eickens) said what America was doing was spending millions of dollars to find ways of preventing and curing the AIDS disease.

Two local newspapers recently published articles on the AIDS virus which accused U.S. scientists of accidentally creating the disease.

Meanwhile, an official of the U.S. Embassy near Monrovia says his government does not deport people because they have the deadly disease AIDS. According to today's *Mirror* newspaper, quoting a U.S. Embassy official who preferred not to be named, the embassy has not received any information from American immigration authorities about the deportation order of 25 Liberians currently residing in the United States who are suspected of having AIDS.

Technical Grant Agreement Signed With FRG
AB182158 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] About a \$6 million technical grant to facilitate ongoing German-sponsored projects in the country was today signed between the Governments of Liberia and the FRG. The minister of planning and economic affairs, Paul Jeffy, signed for the Liberian Government while the head of the three-man German delegation currently in the country, Mr Heinrich Nordorf, signed for the FRG Government.

The *Liberian News Agency* said under the agreement West Germany will assist Liberia to promote agricultural and rural development through the Nimba County rural development project. The agreement also said the West German Government would continue the technical assistance in other ongoing projects including Bomi Hills [word indistinct] sawmill corporation, Bomiwood, advisory service for the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation, Forestry Development Authority, and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs.

ANGOLA

Foreign Ministry Says Press Distorts Statements

*MB181356 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[“Clarification” issued by the Press Information Office of the Ministry of External Relations in Luanda on 18 November]

[Text] On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the People's Republic of Angola, which was marked on 11 November, Angolan diplomatic missions abroad carried out a number of political, cultural, and recreational activities to celebrate the occasion. In the countries in which they are accredited, ambassadors of the People's Republic of Angola held meetings with local press and foreign correspondents to review the struggle waged by our people, party, and government for peace and prosperity in our country on its path toward building socialism.

Despite the clarity of the statements made, certain members of the Western press did not waste any time in trying to distort some of these statements by giving them biased and discreditable interpretations that contradict our sacred principles governing international relations, notably respect for sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, and the maintenance of relations of harmony and good-neighborliness with all countries of the world, regardless of their political or economic system. This was the case with our Embassy in the United Republic of Tanzania, whose statements were deplorably distorted. Thus, the government of the People's Republic of Angola would like to reaffirm its principled stand with regard to the Angolan foreign policy as clearly defined and reiterated in the speech made by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the supreme leader of the Angolan nation, in the city of Malanje, to mark the same occasion. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Armed Forces Repel 'Armed Bandit' Attack

*MB180618 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces have thwarted yet another infiltration by the armed bandits in a Huambo Province ward. As a result of prompt action by the Angolan Armed Forces, 10 bandits were killed and a number of others were wounded. An assortment of war materiel was captured.

In a demonstration held yesterday, the residents of Vila Graca ward in Huambo Province expressed their repulsion for the criminals, thus proving their intention not to give up the slightest bit of land to the enemies of the Angolan people. [Words indistinct] introduced in Angola to cause destruction, death, sorrow, and mourning.

Official Confirms No Government Talks With UNITA

*MB161426 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 16 Nov 86*

[Text] Angolan Ambassador to Zimbabwe Andre Miranda has denied any meetings between UNITA rebels and Angolan authorities. Andre Miranda said the Angolan Government will never engage in any negotiations with UNITA terrorists and added that the Angolan people are firm in their determination to continue the struggle against the armed bandits and their South African masters until final victory.

Speaking to the Zimbabwean press, the Angolan ambassador said that UNITA, despite the massive financial aid received from Washington, is still not in a position to overthrow the Angolan Government. The Angolan Armed Forces, he said, have inflicted heavy defeats on the armed bandits and South African troops, as shown by the recent neutralization of infiltration by South African troops in Angolan territory.

The closing statements of Andre Miranda were dedicated to solidarity with Mozambique, and he defined Angola and Mozambique as two brotherly peoples. The Angolan ambassador said there is no difference between UNITA and Renamo because both bandit organizations are working for imperialism.

UNITA: 72 Government Troops Killed 9-14 Nov

MB181258 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] A statement released in Lisbon by the Angolan resistance Movement UNITA says its forces have killed 72 government troops and wounded 92 in clashes between the 9th and 14th of this month. The statement said UNITA fighters had captured the town of Luremo in the northeastern province of Lunda. UNITA also said it attacked a garrison at (Nhagonga) the Cuanza Norte Province and ambushed a motorized column between (Chichimba) and (Alto Munde) in the northern Uige Province. UNITA said its own forces suffered 9 dead and 21 wounded over the 5 days.

Johannesburg: UNITA Announces New Northern Front

MB190833 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] It has been reported in New York that the UNITA movement of Angola has opened a new front in the north of the country. Military and diplomatic sources in Luanda have been quoted as saying that there have been recent clashes between MPLA government troops and UNITA forces in the Cabinda enclave. The Angolan Armed Forces chief of staff, Colonel Antonio dos Santos Franca, is reported to have said UNITA's front is being supplied from Zaire. He said UNITA had lost 230 men, killed in the first 9 months of the year, in the northern provinces Uige and Zaire [Angolan province].

LESOTHO

Government Regrets Murders of Former Ministers

MB181724 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] A member of the Military Council responsible for the Armed Forces, the Honorable Colonel Sekhobe Letsie, has released a brief to the nation on behalf of the chairman of the Military Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General J.M. Lekhanya, on the events of the past weekend where two former ministers and their wives were murdered by unknown persons.

Col Letsie said that when the military took over power in January this year it was with the aim of eradicating the lawlessness that then pervaded the country and that had placed political expediency above human life. He pointed out that in pursuance of this policy, all people who carried guns and were not members of the armed forces were asked to surrender such weapons, but said that two incidents have now taken place which give cause to suspect that not all weapons were surrendered.

These include an AK-47 rifle which was used to attack an ex-BNP [Basotho National Party] member of parliament, Chief Sekake Mohale at his home at Ribaneng 4 weeks ago. The second occasion is the weekend affair. He warned all those people who are still illegally hanging on to their weapons to surrender them immediately.

Col Letsie said it is with the greatest regret that the government has received this terrifying news about the deaths of the two couples. He expressed the hope that the police will succeed in making an early apprehension of the culprits, so that the due process of law can take its course.

Fifth Victim in Hospital

MB181235 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The commissioner of police, Major General James Dingiswayo, announced today that Mr Thulo Lelala, one of the survivors of last Saturday's murders at Lekhaleng la Baroa has been found and is alive. Mr Lelala is at St Joseph's Hospital at Roma where he is being treated. The appearance of Mr Lelala follows reports that he was abducted on Saturday night with his wife together with Mr Vincent Makhele and Mr Desmond Sixishe and their wives by three unknown gunmen. Mrs Lelala was admitted to the St Joseph's Hospital on Sunday, where her condition has been described as stable.

MALAWI

18 Refugee Soldiers Returned to Mozambique

MB181014 Dakar PANA in English 1000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Mwanza (Malawi), 18 Nov (MANA/PANA) — Malawi yesterday handed over a further 18 Mozambican soldiers to the

Mozambique Government, bringing to nearly 1,550 the number of soldiers handed back to Maputo since early October. The hand-over which, according to a Malawi Government spokesman, is in accordance with Malawi's good neighbourliness policy, took place at the northwestern Mwanza-Zobue border. The regional army commander for Zobue, Mr Arnaldo Fungulani, received the soldiers on behalf of the Mozambique Government from a senior Malawi police officer.

One of the Mozambican soldiers told MANA that he fled fighting in Mozambique after MNR bandits raided Vila Ulongue in Tete Province about a week ago. The rest of his fellow colleagues said they were from Zambezia Province.

MANA heard one of the soldiers deny allegations that MNR bandits were operating from Malawi territory. They are right there in our country. I am a member of Frelimo and if the bandits were here, they would have shot me by now, he challenged the MANA reporter. The same soldier was also asked why he chose to run into Malawi, the alleged sanctuary of MNR bandits, after the MNR attack on Vila Ulongue. It's safe here because there are no bandits, he replied, adding that he left behind a wife and child when he fled to safety to Lizulu (in Mozambique), his operational centre.

After the handing over exercise, the soldiers were taken to Zobue administration centre from where they would later sent to Tete provincial headquarters, according to Mozambican officials.

Also leaving for Tete yesterday were 27 displaced Mozambicans, who were among the thousands of Mozambican civilians that poured into Malawi when MNR bandits attacked Milange district in Zambezia Province last September.

Mr Tiago Castigo, first secretary in the Mozambican Embassy in Lilongwe, was present during the handing over of soldiers.

MOZAMBIQUE

Investigators Hear Crew-Tower Flight Recording

MB191051 Dakar PANA in English 1011 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Maputo, 19 Nov (AIM/PANA) — Mozambican, Soviet and South African teams from the international commission of inquiry into the causes of the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel on 19 October met in Maputo yesterday to hear the recording of the communications between the Maputo air traffic control tower and the crew of the presidential Tupolev.

The teams listened to the recordings at about 1430 local time (12.30 GMT) after a meeting in the morning which dates were agreed for the rest of the procedure contained in the agreement signed last Friday.

The three teams are due to go to Pretoria today where they will open the sack containing the three sealed "black box" flight recorders. Each black box will then be resealed in an individual container.

On (?Saturday) the three delegations will arrive by different routes in Moscow, and will depart from the Soviet capital for Zurich, Switzerland, on 23 November. On 22 or 23 November the black boxes will leave South Africa for Zurich accompanied by members of the three delegations.

In Zurich the three delegations will listen to the cockpit voice recorder (CVR). (This is the recording of the conversations amongst the crew). In Zurich the CVR will also be compared with the recording listened to yesterday in the Maputo control tower. Analysis of the CVR in Zurich is expected to last two or three days.

When this is concluded one black box will arrive in Moscow for decoding, accompanied by the three delegations. This will be a digital flight data recorder (DFDR) containing information from the planes (?instruments).

200,000 Flee 'Bandit Atrocities' Into Malawi

*MB181921 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] In recent weeks, some 200,000 Mozambicans who lived along the border with Malawi sought refuge in that country because of armed bandit atrocities. AIM has learned from a group of former refugees who have just arrived in Moatize town, Tete Province, from Malawi that most of the Mozambican citizen who fled into Malawi went to Ntcheu, (?Dedza), Mulora, and Makokwe. The administrator of Milange district in Zambezia Province said that the exodus has been on a large scale ever since the districts of Milange, Mutarara, and Angonia became targets of intense armed bandit activity on 23 and 28 September.

Malawian Complicity Alleged

*MB181923 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 18 Nov 86*

[Text] The Malawian authorities have been accused of complicity with the South African-backed MNR bandits in their attack on a border town in Mozambique's central Zambezia Province some 6 weeks ago. Eyewitnesses who escaped from the town of Milange which was attacked on 29 September have spoken to the *Mozambique News Agency* [AIM] about Malawian complicity.

The administrator of the Milange tea plantations and processing plants, Raul Custodia, says he has witnessed the fact that the MNR bandits come from Malawi. Mr Custodio was speaking in Moatize, the coal mining town in Mozambique's northwestern Tete Province, after fleeing from Milange via Malawi. Mr Custodio says that 2 days before the bandits attacked Milange town, the families of Malawian officials including customs officials on the other side of the border had been evacuated. This, he says, meant that the Malawian authorities had prior knowledge about the attack and wanted to avoid any of their citizens being caught in the crossfire.

Another person who escaped unhurt from the attack, Antonio Soares, who worked at a tea plantations at Milange says it was the first time ever that an evacuation of Malawian officials and

their families from the border area had taken place. A Mozambican local administrator, Gilberto Alferes who was driving inside Malawi 2 days before Milange was attacked says he had stopped for a drink of water when he overheard a conversation between two people who mentioned an attack on the Mozambican border town. They said Milange had to be attacked in 2 days time.

Mr Custodio says when the bandits attacked Milange it was 0600 when people were still in their homes preparing to go to work. He says he took his family and fled into Malawi to a refugee center for Mozambicans. Mr Custodio says clouds of smoke could be seen across the border from the area where Mozambican factories at Milange were situated. Later, it was confirmed by other Mozambicans fleeing Milange into Malawi that the MNR bandits had dynamited the factories and looted everything from local houses. Mr Custodio says a few hours after the attack, he and other Mozambicans saw the bandits entering Malawi carrying part of their loot, including furniture and zinc sheeting from the roofs of houses.

The *Mozambique News Agency* also interviewed a captured bandit, Alberto Saidone, who said that the MNR terrorists enjoyed freedom of movement inside Malawi and he assumed therefore that the Malawian authorities were aware of the presence of the bandit gangs. We are often in Malawi and it is there that we sell the things we take in Mozambique, the captured bandit said.

Meanwhile, the Mozambicans who fled from Milange and are now at Moatize in Tete Province have also revealed that several people who appeared to be Malawian nationals are involved in attempts to recruit for the MNR in refugee centers in Malawi. These individuals tell the fleeing Mozambicans that they must join the MNR bandit gangs because the Frelimo government, as they put it, is going to fall very soon.

Japan Donates Funds for Harbor Upgrade

*MB151359 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 15 Nov 86*

[Text] Japan will donate 1.196 billion yen, roughly \$7.5 million, to Mozambique for the rehabilitation of the Quelimane fishing harbor in Zambezia Province, according to an agreement signed yesterday in Harare by representatives of both countries. The agreement was signed by Mozambican ambassador in Harare Francisco Madeira and Japanese ambassador in Harare Yoshifumi Ito. Mozambique and Japan cooperate in fishing, and they have already formed a joint enterprise, Efripel [Mozambique Fish Cold Storage Limited] for fishing for prawns in the Zambezia region.

Foreign Leaders Congratulate Chissano on Election**Castro Greets Chissano**

*MB152007 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 15 Nov 86*

[Text] The Cuban people, party, and government have said that the appointment of Joaquim Chissano as the supreme Mozambican leader will allow the Mozambican people to safeguard unity, independence, and territorial integrity. This statement is in a message from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, to Joaquim Chissano on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. In the message, Fidel Castro reiterates the solidarity of Cuba with the Mozambican people in the struggle against internal and external enemies. He also reiterates his support for the just cause of the South African and Namibian peoples in their struggle against the inhuman apartheid system and for national independence.

Chissano was also congratulated by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Ibrahim Babangida, who classified as responsible the decision adopted by the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican people in electing the candidate deserving of their trust.

Jaruzelski Affirms Solidarity

*MB161942 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 16 Nov 86*

[Excerpts] Joaquim Chissano, newly appointed chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, continues to receive messages of congratulations from several heads of state and government as well as from organizations all over the world. [passage omitted]

Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of the People's Republic of Poland, has assured his Mozambican counterpart that the Polish people and government authorities will support efforts by Mozambican Government in strengthening revolutionary gains already achieved. [passage omitted]

NAMIBIA**Government Extends Amnesty to SWAPO 'Terrorists'**

MB181252 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The transitional government of Namibia has extended its offer of amnesty to SWAPO terrorists. The offer, which was to end on 1 December, has now been extended until 31 May 1987. According to the territory's secretary of justice, Mr Gerhard Lawrence, 193 terrorists have given themselves up since the amnesty was first offered in 1980.

SWATF Denies RSA Casualties in SWAPO Attack

*MB181903 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1857 GMT
18 Nov 86*

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 18, SAPA — Two SWAPO insurgents were killed in a follow-up operation by security forces after a northern SWA/Namibian military base was attacked on Saturday night, a South West Africa Territory Force spokesman said tonight.

The spokesman was reacting to claims by SWAPO reported by the Angolan news agency ANGOP that 18 South African soldiers were killed and several wounded in an attack on Eenhana military base.

SWAPO said in a communique distributed in Luanda its fighters damaged the base at Eenhana and captured arms and equipment. It gave no details of SWAPO casualties.

The communique said Eenhana base had just been reconstructed following an earlier attack in June.

The spokesman confirmed the attack on the base, but categorically denied anyone had been killed or wounded.

"The nearest mortar bomb landed about 250m from the base," the spokesman said, adding security forces launched a "hot pursuit" at first light on Sunday and killed two SWAPO members in a subsequent skirmish.

He said the SWAPO attack began about 11.45 pm on Saturday. The base was attacked by mortars and small arms fire lasting about four minutes "before it was effectively countered."

SWAPO fired about six 60mm mortar bombs, and an RPG7 rocket that self-destructed in flight.

"The nearest mortar bomb exploded about 250m from the base. No one was killed or injured," the major said.

He added: "The security forces mounted a hot pursuit at first light and the reaction force made contact about 10 am on Sunday with the insurgents. Two were killed, one of whom was wearing a FAPLA (Angolan) uniform, but it was later established he was a member of SWAPO's military wing."

The rest of the insurgent force fled into Angola.

Last Saturday, SWAPO denied South African statements that its forces had clashed with South African troops last week in southern Angola.

The SWATF had said they killed 39 SWAPO insurgents in a major strike inside Angola.

Commentary Says SWAPO Losing Terrorist War
MB180920 Johannesburg International Service in
English 0630 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "The war in South-West Africa"]

[Text][Words Indistinct] by the British national newspaper, *The Sunday Telegraph*, that South Africa is winning the war in South-West Africa/Namibia, is significant, especially since there is the perception in all quarters that it is only a matter of time before a SWAPO government is installed in Windhoek. The newspaper's correspondent, James McManus, reporting from Oshakati in the north, says that from the air the territory looks like ideal country for SWAPO terrorists, but in fact he says [it] is the South African army and local security forces that are winning the war with a successful counterinsurgency operation along the Angolan border. He quotes a military spokesman as saying, we are about to see only the second successful counter-revolution this century. The first was the British victory over communist terrorists in Malaya in the 50's.

SWAPO will not only never win the war but is actually losing it. There have been other reports in the recent past indicating that SWAPO is not only losing the war but also the support of the people of South-West Africa/Namibia. [Word indistinct] the South African Army and the territory's security forces are winning the hearts and support of the local population. South Africa is as anxious as the territory itself and any other country that South-West Africa/Namibia become an independent nation.

Earlier this year, President P.W. Botha, in a special address to Parliament, put forward the date of 1 August, as the date to start the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 governing the independence of the territory. The proviso was that a firm and satisfactory agreement can be reached before that date on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops in Angola. Despite the fact that 2 years ago Angola agreed in principle to the withdrawal of the Cubans no formal agreement has been reached. The date set by President Botha has come and gone without the slightest hint of cooperation from the Angolan Government. South Africa's objection to the Cuban presence in Angola is based on the fact that SWAPO terrorists receive material support and training from the Cubans. Without that support there is little doubt that SWAPO would have been defeated totally long before now.

SOUTH AFRICA

Diplomatic Conflicts With U.S. Reviewed
MB181302 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1205 GMT
18 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 18 SAPA — The new United States ambassador, Mr Edward Perkins, arrived in South Africa today amid a diplomatic row between the two countries.

The South African Government yesterday refused a visa to a United States official, saying her visit was part of an initiative to

implement the comprehensive anti-apartheid act recently enacted by Congress.

Mr Perkins, America's first black ambassador to South Africa, rushed past reporters after his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport this morning, and his only comment was that he was "glad to be here." He is unlikely to make any statements until after he has presented his credential to the state president, and this is expected to take several weeks.

In another sanctions-related move, the SA Reserve Bank has closed its commercial bank accounts in the U.S. A deputy-governor at the reserve bank, Dr Jan Lombard, said the bank had made arrangements to transfer funds to Europe when it realised it could fall within the scope of the comprehensive anti-apartheid act which bars government or quasi-state corporations from holding U.S. accounts.

Earlier, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said Miss Christine Babcock, of the Agency of International Development, wished to visit the country to assist in the implementation of the comprehensive anti-apartheid act "which, among other things, is aimed at depriving South African citizens of their job opportunities." The U.S. Department of State had requested a visa for Miss Babcock so that she could complete a report on health conditions and starvation and malnutrition in the national states, said Mr Botha in a Statement.

In terms of Article 503 of the anti-apartheid act, the homelands report must be submitted to the speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate before December 1.

Mr Botha said this clause was tantamount to "blatant interference with the Republic of South Africa's domestic affairs," "It is outrageous that the United States Congress can pass a law, the object of which is to impoverish black South Africans, and then feign concern about their state of health and nutrition," said Mr Botha.

He said the government would reconsider its position if the U.S. Government undertook similar studies in other African countries.

Progressive Federal Party opposition leader Mr Colin Eglin said Mr Botha's reaction was "understandable."

"This kind of clash is inevitable now that the American Congress has passed legislation which assumes that the U.S. Government has the right to interfere in South Africa's internal affairs," said Mr Eglin.

Soviets, Mozambicans Arrive for Recorder Resealing
MB191134 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Representatives of the Soviet Union and Mozambique arrived in Pretoria shortly after 11 o'clock this morning to be present when the flight recorders of the aircraft in which President Samora Machel was killed are resealed. One of the recorders

will be sent to the Soviet Union, but the destination of the other is not known. At this stage it is not known when the South African investigation team will leave for Moscow to be present when the flight recorder is decoded.

Pretoria Still Accused of Killing Machel

EAI51605 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary: "The Hands of Pretoria are Still Dripping With Blood"]

[Excerpts] Compatriots, since the plane crash that led to the tragic death of the Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Moises Machel, together with more than 30 other people on 19th of last month, the fascist Pretoria regime has been in the dock, with the fingers of the entire international community pointing at the Pretoria regime for the plane crash and that Pretoria will remain guilty until proved otherwise. It is now nearly a month since the tragic plane crash and, despite Pretoria's claims and denials to the contrary, the fact however is that the guild has not been cleared. The charge of the murder of President Samora Machel, far from it being dropped, is instead strengthened. As days go by, more and more information and evidence is coming up clearly incriminating the apartheid authorities of being involved in the brutal death of President Samora Machel and his entourage.

What, then, are the facts so far? So far it has been established that the presidential plane went off course from its route only minutes before it was to land at the Maputo International Airport. At that point the plane was already being spotted on the radar screens at the control tower in Maputo. And yet it suddenly turned from its route and moved in a dangerous direction into RSA air space, where it finally crashed into RSA territory. This sudden and unexplained change of direction by the plane has led to one final conclusion by aviation experts: The plane was lured away from its normal route by a decoy beacon, which was deliberately placed on the RSA side of the border with Mozambique. But at the same time, no doubt that the RSA Airports Authority were monitoring all the movements of the Mozambican presidential plane right from when it took off from Lusaka through Zimbabwe until it crashed. They were aware when the plane suddenly took the wrong direction but did not warn the pilot of the imminent dangers, which clearly means that they were interested in the final outcome of its course if they were not themselves responsible in misleading.

Now it is also the developments that followed after the plane had crashed that clearly strengthened the suspicion that the Pretoria authorities were either responsible in misleading the plane to its crash, or they actually did shoot it down. First and foremost, the only technical instrument that can help the inquiring team to establish what actually went wrong with the plane are the so-called black boxes, which record the entire flight of the plane and which can tell what happened till the last moment of the plane. These invaluable flight recorders, countrymen, which contained irrefutable evidence of what actually happened to the plane, were impounded by the apartheid authorities and they are still holding them, refusing the surrender them to the interna-

tional commission of inquiry for them to be decoded so that everything they contained can be known. Up until Monday the apartheid authorities have been refusing to surrender the flight recorders to the international commission of inquiry in Maputo for decoding. [passage omitted]

It is obvious, then, that due to these seriously incriminating facts, countrymen, that the apartheid leaders are now trying to turn the event from a defensive into an offensive position. This is what explains that Botha's hallucinated charge of Mozambican President Machel and Zimbabwean leaders of having been planning a plot to overthrow Hastings Banda of Malawi. [sentence as heard] Realizing that their criminal involvement in the gruesome death of President Machel is now being exposed, they are now trying to use the documents they got through an act of vandalism to turn the accusing fingers to point against the victims of their barbarism. [passage omitted]

When the truth about its involvement into the probable assassination of President Machel is beginning to emerge in full, the Pretoria racists are now suddenly trying to divert the attention of the world by putting the victims of their evil action into the dock. From all these actions, countrymen, we in South Africa, who will at all times stand firmly with our Mozambican comrades and brothers, cannot but continue to suspect strongly that the apartheid regime is indeed responsible for the plane crash that led to the death of our comrade-in-arms, President Samora Machel. Our accusing finger will always remain pointing against the Botha regime. Pretoria's actions are clearly those of a man who is guilty of some serious crime. Their actions confirm the saying that: The guilty are afraid. Their hands are indeed still dripping with the blood of President Samora Moises Machel.

ANC Accuses RSA Government of Lesotho Murders

MB190537 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 19 Nov 86

[Text] The African National Congress of South Africa has blamed the South African authorities for the brutal murder over the weekend of two former Lesotho ministers, Vincent Makhele and Desmond Sixishe, their wives, and an official of the University of Lesotho. According to a press statement released by the ANC in Lusaka yesterday, the murders represented a further escalation of the campaign of state terrorism conducted by Pretoria against the people of southern Africa. The statement said that the latest outrage against everything that is decent and humane was contrary to enemy expectations because it will serve to unite the people of southern Africa to end the crime of apartheid.

The former Lesotho ministers and their wives were shot dead after being abducted from a house in Roma, 30 km east of Maseru.

Further Reportage on Port Elizabeth GM Strike**'Over Half' of Strikers Return**

*MB180935 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0917 GMT
18 Nov 86*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 18 SAPA — Between 50 and 60 per cent of General Motors striking workers have met the 9 am deadline this morning and returned to work, the manager of industrial relations, Mr Bob McIlwaine, told SAPA this morning by telephone. Mr McIlwaine had just returned from Pretoria where GM yesterday brought an urgent application at the industrial court "seeking certain relief." He said judgement was reserved but that it would be handed down as soon as the court had reached a decision. Mr McIlwaine said "indications are that at least 50 per cent of the production workers in the vehicle assembly plant and an excess of 60 per cent in the manufacturing plant had returned to work" this morning following the deadline issued yesterday that workers who did not return by 9 am this morning would be dismissed.

The strike began on October 29 and followed the announcement that GM's United States owners were selling the company to South African interests. Police were called upon to intervene twice during the strike.

Mr McIlwaine said a head count was still in progress and that exact figures for attendance would be available later. He said between 40 and 80 of the workers were new employees and that a further 200 was still being processed. "We have also had at least 300 applications for re-employment by those dismissed and some of them are already working," he said.

Mr McIlwaine said there were no longer any strikers in the vicinity of the plant and that GM was "fully operational in certain areas but had not resumed production overall."

Two weeks ago 567 striking workers were dismissed when they had refused to leave GM premises. According to GM, between 1300 and 1400 workers had been involved in the strike.

Most Workers Return

*MB181311 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1254 GMT
18 Nov 86*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Nov 18 SAPA — Production at General Motors got under way today with more than 85 per cent of the total work force in the plant after large numbers of employees met the "back-to-work before 9 am" deadline issued to strikers by management yesterday.

According to Mr George Stegmann, director of personnel and public affairs for GM, 1495 workers, including strikers and non-strikers, had clocked in by 10 am today.

Taking into account the dismissal of 566 [number as received] strikers last week, this represented 85 per cent of the total GM work force, he said.

About 50 per cent of the workers in the vehicle assembly plant had resumed their positions before 8 am and 60 per cent were back in the manufacturing plant.

Although unable to specify to what extent, he said that production was up on yesterday and under way in some areas.

Workers who had been out on strike and had now returned to work would not be penalised in any way according to Mr Stegmann.

"No action will be taken against workers who return to the company of their own volition," he said.

At noon, it was estimated that about 104 employees had not been accounted for. This figure did not include employees on sick or annual leave or on night shift, according to Mr Robert McIlwaine, GM's industrial Relations manager.

Workers trickled back to the plant throughout the morning.

Mr McIlwaine said of the total GM work force of 2281, only 1800 had gone on strike. Of these, 566 were fired last week but 70 of these have subsequently been re-employed.

As large numbers of employees arrived at the plant, small pockets of strikers were milling around on the opposite side of the road. There was little evidence of yesterday's disturbance when 16 people were arrested after employees were subjected to intimidation and threatened with "necklacing" if they went back to work.

The date for the Christmas closure of the plant, December 19, has not yet been altered, according to Mr George Stegmann.

"But considering the man hours he have lost, we may have to review our production schedule," Mr Stegmann said.

Union Leader Interviewed

*MB181840 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 18 nov 86*

[Text] According to the management at a giant motor assembly plant in the South African city of Port Elizabeth, a 3-week-long strike by black workers is over. The workers were protesting about the way the American company, General Motors, pulled out of the operation and handed over to local management. The strike was fueled by sackings, but now following a threat to fire the work force en masse, management says around 85 percent of the workers are back at their jobs. On the line to Port Elizabeth, Kwabena Mensah asked Freddie Sauls, secretary general of car worker's union, if this didn't represent a defeat.

[Begin recording] [Sauls] No, no, not at all it does not represent a defeat [words indistinct] strategically adopt a position in order to further the struggle for their demands which they believe are legitimate and just.

[Mensah] Nevertheless, do you accept the fact that nearly all the workers who were on strike are now back at work?

[Sauls] No, we accept that a majority of the workers have gone back to work today, that is, under an ultimatum given that if they are not back at 0900, the company would terminate their services, which would have defeated the ends of their strike.

[Mensah] If 85 per cent of workers are now back at work, how do you intend to further your demands for which you went on strike?

[Sauls] Well we have taken steps at the early part of the strike, to ensure that if action, which is normal in South Africa, are embarked on by the [10-second break in transmission] were the demands, legitimate demands, of the workers, and we have actually referred this to the first step in the arbitration proceedings.

[Mensah] But does the decision of the arbitration have any force, any binding force, on the management of General Motors?

[Sauls] It does have. In terms of the decision, which the company has given to the industrial council, they have stated that they would accept the decision, the award by the arbitrator. So that is the current situation. The position may still be that the company, now that the strike has actually effectively been broken, backs out of that. But that remains to be seen.

Union Disputes GM Figures

*MB181531 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT
18 Nov 86*

[Text] Union officials are contesting the return to work figures supplied by General Motors management. The officials met earlier today with about 200 of GM's striking workers. Peggy Killeen reports from Port Elizabeth.

[Killeen] Union officials disputed management's reports that 85 percent of the work force had returned. They said sources inside the plant gave a figure of 300 out of the total work force of 3,000. They said GM lines are not moving. Many people came forward to confirm allegations that GM management were questioning some of the fired workers who wanted their jobs back. A skilled worker told the meeting he had gone to work yesterday and spent the whole day training replacement workers for the 657 fired workers. Another meeting is scheduled for tomorrow.

Security Forces Seal Off Alexandra Township

*MB181304 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1301 GMT
18 Nov 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 18, SAPA — Alexandra township, north of Johannesburg, has been sealed off, with streets closed and roadblocks set up at all exits and entrances for weeks running.

Round-the-clock roadblocks have been going on for more than two months.

The Bureau for Information, when asked to comment, said it was not its policy to comment on the "movements and actions of security forces."

A police public relations division spokesman said: "We admit that we do hold roadblocks. The emergency regulations make provision for that."

The roads were sealed off by a group of workmen at the beginning of November. The administrator of Alexandra, Mr Steve Burger, said the roadblocks were to prevent stolen cars being brought into the townships.

KwaNdebele Appoints Acting Chief Minister

*MB181118 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT
18 Nov 86*

[Text] Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, Nov 18, SAPA — KwaNdebele's minister of works and water affairs, Mr Klaas Mtsweni, was today appointed acting chief minister of KwaNdebele after the death yesterday of Mr Simon Skosana. Mr Skosana died in the Rand Clinic in Johannesburg after a long illness.

A statement by the Department of Citizen Liaison of KwaNdebele said the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly would meet on November 27 to name a successor for Mr Skosana. Mr Mtsweni was also the acting chief minister during Mr Skosana's illness.

A state funeral would be held on Saturday morning at Klipplaatdrif, the statement said.

Mr Skosana was born on February 15, 1927, on the farm Bloubank in the Middelburg district. "As a young child of elderly parents he spent his formative years on this farm where he received a strictly traditional upbringing, including instructions in the history of the Ndebele people," the statement said. Mr Skosana, a member of the Ndzundza tribe, was for many years chairman of the Ndzundza tribal authority. On the institution of the Ndebele territorial authority in 1977, he was elected chairman, a post he held until the elevation of KwaNdebele's constitutional status in 1979, when he was elected chief executive councillor. When the second — self-governing — stage of constitutional development was gained in 1981, he was elected chief minister, the statement said.

NP Holds Election Caucus; No Details Released

*MB181459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1434 GMT
18 Nov 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 18 SAPA — Elections and possible dates for them were discussed at the National Party's caucus meeting in Pretoria today but no details were released by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, at a short press conference afterwards.

He told reporters after the meeting at the presidential guest house, Bryntirion, that "matters of mutual concern and of party

interests, including party organisation, possible elections and dates for elections" had been raised.

Caucus members had unanimously agreed decisions on these should be left in his hands.

Asked to be more specific about possible elections and what had been discussed about them, Mr Botha smiled and said members of parliament "always talk a lot about this."

They had conveyed their various opinions to him and he had taken note of them.

Possible parliamentary vacancies had not been specifically discussed.

"As soon the provincial leaders have clarity on who is going to retire, we will most probably decide on dates for by-elections.

"In view of any possible other decisions I might take, (on matters) which were not decided on today, we will make announcements later."

In reply to another question, Mr Botha said the possibility of a referendum had not been discussed during the caucus meeting.

Mr Botha also announced that the chairman of the caucus, Mr Koot van Staden, a nominated MP, had resigned his position for health reasons and that he would be replaced by Mr Gerrie du Plessis, MP for Kempton Park.

A special farewell had been paid to the retiring minister of transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, who was also leader of the NP in Parliament and leader of the House of Assembly.

Farewell tributes had also been paid to other cabinet ministers who were retiring.

A number of cabinet ministers, including the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, had informed the meeting on "general matters of importance" to the party's MPs.

PFP's Eglin Discusses U.S. Visit With Press
MB161337 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1326 GMT
 16 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 16 SAPA — The U.S. State Department was in the process of reappraising its strategy towards South Africa as a result of the recently passed anti-apartheid act and it was clear the old fashioned policy of "constructive engagement" had ended, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said today. He was speaking at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport following a weeklong trip to the U.S. where he attended a conference on the dilemma of U.S. investors in South Africa and held talks with the U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, and his deputy for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, and the new U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Mr Edward Perkins, among others.

Mr Eglin said he urged the U.S. State Department to concentrate on the implementation of the anti-apartheid act's positive features, which included a denunciation of African National Congress violence and terrorism and moved to assist South Africa to dismantle apartheid and to get meaningful negotiation underway among all groups involved. "My intention was to express my opinion, and that of the PFP, that coercive pressure on South Africa is unlikely to produce positive results and in fact could be counter-productive," Mr Eglin said.

On the investment conference he attended earlier in the week, the opposition leader said U.S. investors were in a "real dilemma", because the law did not require them to pull out of the republic but disinvestment and divestment pressure on them to do so was becoming "very fierce indeed."

Referring to the recent announcements that IBM and General Motors were withdrawing from South Africa, Mr Eglin said "we must anticipate more companies pulling out in the near future."

It was clear the rank-and-file American people did in fact have a sense of moral outrage at the continuation of apartheid in South Africa, and this had been aggravated by the declaration of a state of emergency and the detention without trial of more than 10,000 people. "We in South Africa should not underestimate the ground swell of feeling in the United States," Mr Eglin said. Although many U.S. people were outraged, there were many who genuinely wanted to help South Africa, in a positive way, to end apartheid. "But there are also some very aggressive activists who seem to be taking vindictive pleasure in trying to punish South Africa as much as they can irrespective of the consequences."

Mr Eglin said he felt his presence at the conference had been a positive one and he hoped he had been able to get people to understand South Africa better, as there was a tendency to view this situation in simplistic terms. The PFP leader said he had been struck by the fairly high proportion of black delegates, who were either investors or investment managers at the conference.

Asked to comment on his first impressions of Mr Perkins, Mr Eglin said the new U.S. ambassador, who is to arrive in South Africa shortly, had seemed "sound and solid ... not prepared to jump into a situation. He is a man who clearly has a strong mandate and strong convictions, but is at the same time a cautious man who first gets his information and the facts before shooting from the hip."

Official Stresses Sanctions 'Counterproductive'
MB181251 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1238 GMT
 18 Nov 86

[Text] Munich, Nov 18, SAPA — Deputy Finance and Trade and Industry Minister Mr Kent Durr asked a symposium in West Germany today whether the west wanted to destroy South Africa through its sanctions "in order to save it."

Mr Durr, addressing a Hans Seidel Foundation symposium in Munich, said the more fervent American sanctions advocates seemed to adopt this barren philosophy towards South Africa.

But sanctions, in as far they would hasten the demise of apartheid, would prove counter-productive, he said.

Sanctions would cause the South African electorate to conclude that "the reform game is not worth the candle."

"I am not being an alarmist," Mr Durr said. "There is now a strong groundswell against the whole reform initiative ..."

South Africans were bitterly disappointed that reform had not brought with it more support from the West.

However, the South African Government and the "great bulk of its electorate" would not be cowed by sanctions, he said.

South Africa was not overawed by recent developments, but it was also not taking them lightly.

"We have a counter-strategy and it is being deployed right now," Mr Durr said, without elaborating.

DPSC Reveals New Type of Restriction Order

MB170519 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2047 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town Nov 16 SAPA — A new type of restriction order is being served on people, other than released detainees, forbidding them from taking part in a wide range of activities — including supporting or promoting a call for members of the House of Representatives or House of Delegates to resign.

A copy of this new restriction order appears in the October 31 edition of the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC], fourth special report on the emergency.

Persons served with these orders are forbidden to take part in the activities of eight named organisations if these activities are intended to have the affect of "inciting" members of the public to support a call or promote a call for:

- the release of any detainee or detainees
- the lifting of the state of emergency
- the unbanning of the African National Congress
- the withdrawal of the South African Defence Force from the townships.
- any particular member of members of the House of representatives or the House of Delegates to resign.

The named organisations are the United Democratic Front, the Black Sash, the DPSC, the End Conscription Campaign [ECC], the Federation of Transvaal Women, the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee [JODAC] and the National Education Union of South Africa.

The DPSC knows of eight people from the ECC and JODAC

who had been served with this particular type of restriction order.

Government Turns 'Deaf Ear' to SACBC Appeals

MB171717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1707 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 17, SAPA — Appeals today by a delegation from the S.A. Catholic Bishops Conference [SACBC] during a meeting with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, for urgent reform away from the "main pillars of apartheid" fell "on deaf ears," the president of the SACBC, Archbishop Denis Hurley, said.

He and five other senior members of the SACBC, including Cardinal Owen McCann, head of the Catholic Church in Southern Africa, met Mr Botha and senior cabinet ministers for 90 minutes of discussions at the Union Buildings this afternoon.

The state president was flanked by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, the minister-designate of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and Dr Niel Barnard, chief of the National Intelligence Service.

At a news conference, Archbishop Hurley said in response to a question the SACBC's appeal for "urgent reform" to halt the unrest and prevent a tragedy had fallen "on deaf ears."

He said "no conspicuous objective" was achieved during the talks, but "we hope the dialogue has had some influence."

No immediate comment was available from the state president's office, but officials said a statement would be released later.

Archbishop Hurley and Cardinal McCann were accompanied by the SACBC's vice president, Bishop Wilfred Napier, of Kokstad, Archbishop George Daniel, of Pretoria, Archbishop Peter Buthelezi, of Bloemfontein, and Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, of Cape Town.

The discussions centred around a resolution taken by the SACBC in July to draw up a document stressing the need for urgent reform in South Africa, and the need for movement towards full participation in government by all South Africans, and to request a meeting with Mr P.W. Botha.

The document had been released in August and submitted to Mr Botha as well, with the request for a meeting.

Permission had been sought for all 30 bishops of the SACBC to meet the state president, but a delegation of only six was allowed.

Although some of the reform moves by government to do away with apartheid had been recognised and acknowledged by the delegation, it had emphasised the "main pillars" of the system remained, Archbishop Hurley said.

These were the present constitution, the Land Act, the Group Areas Act, separate education, and the Population Registration Act.

"We said that without significant moves away from these it would be impossible to achieve peace in South Africa."

The present "widespread liberation movement in South Africa" was directed at these central pillars of apartheid, and the SACBC could not see how these aspirations could be met and the fires of radicalism and revolution be quenched until the government moved away from the system.

The state of emergency might "put a brake" on the movement for the time being, but it would not stop it.

Archbishop Hurley said his delegation had emphasised they came to Mr Botha not in a spirit of confrontation but one of peace, reconciliation and togetherness.

"We said the internal and external extra-parliamentary opposition movements like the United Democratic Front and the African National Congress had a formula for South Africa of unity and democracy in a non-racial state, based upon one person one vote.

"We could see no comparable formula on the side of the white regime in South Africa and no evidence of a draft ... it is up to the government to produce a draft constitution that would be acceptable to all.

"We stressed the urgency of moving to avert tragedy."

Archbishop Daniel said the delegation had spoken of the SACBC's talks with the ANC and the UDF in an effort to open up negotiations in South Africa.

Mr Botha had said he "knew all about the meeting with the ANC in Lusaka, and that he knew exactly what they told us."

The delegation had also told Mr Botha of the Catholic Church's concern at the violence in South Africa, and the influence of communism.

The continued detention in terms of the emergency of the SACBC's secretary-general, Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, and other clergymen had been raised but had not been responded to at all by the government.

In its response, the government had outlined to the delegation its constitutional reform programme, including proposed political structures for blacks, and dealt at length with the threat posed by the ANC, which it said was "dictated to by the communist party in England."

"His (Mr Botha's) defence (on the constitutional programmes for blacks) was to say that when the National Party took over in 1948, only 20000 blacks had the vote but that now 50 per cent had this right," Archbishop Hurley said.

On concern expressed by the delegation at the situation in black townships and objections by the people to the presence of security

forces to maintain law and order, the government had replied it felt its information on the subject was "more reliable" than that of the SACBC.

Instances had been cited where township residents were grateful for the protection provided them.

Commentary Stresses Energy Program's Importance
MB190519 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Oil embargoes were amongst the first of the international sanctions with which South Africa had to contend. The effects of oil sanctions were potentially damaging to this country's industry and to the economy in general. But within a decade the threat had been overcome and, in the process, South Africa had become more than 80 percent self-sufficient in its energy requirements.

This achievement was not due to some lucky chance or other. It was the result of foresight, thorough planning, ingenuity and dedication. But the fight is an on-going one. SASOL [South African Coal, Gas, and Oil Corporation] research has shown that fuel consumption is growing and that demand will soon outstrip existing supply capacities. South Africa's response can either be to increase refining capacity for crude oil or to expand facilities for the production of synthetic fuel (such as the SASOL installations).

Increasing refining capacity is an attractive proposition at the moment because of the cheap oil on world markets, but it is clear that South Africa cannot accept too great a reliance on foreign sources of oil supply. Thus, the search by SOEKOR [Southern Oil Exploration Company] for oil must continue. This is an expensive operation but the R600 million that SOEKOR spent on off-shore exploration before the gas strike off Mossel Bay will undoubtedly be seen in years to come as an admirable investment in both economic and national security terms.

Such investments must also be seen against the background of the success of other major projects that have been of vital national importance such as ISCOR [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] and sasol which required large investments over many years before they became economically profitable.

Apart from the security inherent in self-sufficiency, the impact of the Mossel Bay project will be important in other respects as well. Some of these were mentioned in a radio program this week by the director general of mineral and energy affairs: job creation, stimulation of local industry and savings on foreign exchange. Electricity generation (through coal-based and, to an increasing extent in coming years, nuclear-powered stations) and the oil-from-coal plants of SASOL will remain the backbone of South Africa's energy program in the foreseeable future. Other synthetic fuel projects are also on the drawing boards — among them a torbanite project for processing oil-bearing coal and a methanol project.

The respective emphases that will be placed on these energy programs will be adapted from time to time as new circumstances arise. But a planned and coordinated policy has been structured and put in place. It provides, inter alia, for solid partnership between the public and private sectors in assessing and planning for our future energy needs and responses.

There can be few areas of greater importance for the future stability, security and progress of South Africa.

Refuelling Aircraft Extend Strike Range

*MB161348 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1340 GMT
16 Nov 86*

[Text] London Nov 16 SAPA — South Africa had secretly acquired two advanced Boeing in-flight refuelling tankers in a sanctions busting deal with Israel that had greatly extended the range of Pretoria's strike aircraft, the *Sunday Telegraph* reported today. In a front-page story, the newspaper said the 707 tankers and the refuelling techniques that Israel had passed on to Pretoria brought every city and trade route in central and southern Africa within range of South African fighter-bombers, including such distant potential targets as Dar es Salaam and the Tazara [Tanzania/Zambia Railway Authority] railway linking the Tanzanian port to Zambia.

A spokesman for the South African Air Force [SAAF] said in Pretoria today he had nothing to add to the statement by air force headquarters a couple of months ago when the aircraft were taken into service. They were used by the 60 squadron at air base Waterkloof and their "range, performance and everything was the same as any other Boeing 707 in commercial use," he said.

"The South African Air Force [SAAF] has made little secret of its new air tankers based at Waterkloof near Pretoria," the newspaper alleged. "They fly openly over diplomatic residences and missions in the capital."

The *Sunday Telegraph* alleged the improved strike power of the SAAF had added to the acute tensions in the region and had led Zimbabwe to seek sophisticated weaponry from Russia. The newspaper said that according to official sources in Harare, the Zimbabwean defence minister, Mr Ernest Kadungure, and intelligence chief Mr Emmerson Munangagwa — "already alarmed by recent South African reconnaissance flights over Harare" — went to Moscow on October 30 seeking Mig-23 interceptors and advanced ground-to-air missiles. "The exploratory arms deal is bound to be regarded as provocative by Pretoria," said the newspaper.

The *Sunday Telegraph* alleged the catalyst for reputed South African intervention in Mozambique was likely to be the new Russian radar installations around Maputo. "Military sources in Pretoria say that the radar could be the beginnings of a missile shield similar to that facing the SAAF in southern Angola," the paper alleged. It continued: "Diplomatic sources in Pretoria fear that the air force will strike against the radar sites before they can be linked to a missile system."

Poll Shows Most Urban Whites Plan To Stay *MB171024 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1005 GMT 17 Nov 86*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 17 SAPA — More than 80 per cent whites say they intend staying in South Africa "come what may". This was revealed in a poll recently conducted by Research Survey's Omnicheck in the main urban centres.

Of the 1300 men and women interviewed, 81 per cent of the men and 82 per cent of the women said they were staying, "come what may".

Eight out of every 100 whites over the age of 18 said they would like to emigrate but could not do so for financial and age reasons, while two out of every 100 said they were actually planning to leave South Africa.

The poll showed that there was a greater desire to emigrate among English-speaking whites than among Afrikaaners. Fifteen per cent of men and 11 per cent of women in the English-speaking group said they would like to emigrate compared to only three per cent of men and five per cent of women in the Afrikaans community.

Research Survey's joint manager director, Mr "Butch" Rice, said people were asked to respond to questions in light of the unsettled political situation and the continuing state of emergency. Mr Rice said the poll showed an encouraging degree of patriotism and an attitude of "my country, right or wrong", but at the same time supported the fact that the percentage planning to emigrate or expressed a wish to do so probably constituted the vital skills making up the brain drain.

With a sample of this size, the margin of error was 2.7 per cent at most in 95 times out of a 100, he said.

Information Bureau Issues 19 Nov Unrest Report *MB190800 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0757 GMT 19 Nov 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 19, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6 am yesterday to 6 am today:

"Only a few isolated unrest related incidents of stone throwing and petrol bomb attacks on buses and private dwellings in only four police districts were reported during the above period.

"Although damage was considerable, only three black men were slightly injured in one of the attacks on a bus. No deaths were reported."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB190716 [Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN Criticizes U.S. 'Hypocrisy'

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 18 November, a page 6 editorial says the U.S. is doing its "damndest to bash South

Africa." The paper refers to the U.S. "blacklist of South African parastatal organisations" which may not trade with it and to the ban on South African Airways landing rights in the U.S. "To think we suffer all these indignities and punishments while the U.S. sends arms to Iran to 'start a new friendly relationship' (the release of American hostages is claimed to have been incidental, when Iran under the Ayatollah Khomeini is responsible for anti-Western terrorism and is fighting a six-year-old war against Iraq." *The Citizen* views this the "worst example of hypocrisy." "Americans should know that South Africans are proud, independent, quite capable of ordering their own affairs without U.S. interference, and will close ranks in the face of sanctions and other attempts to crush them."

THE STAR: University Under Student Threat

"The political turmoil at the University of the Witwatersrand has spilt over into a misguided campaign to oust Vice-Chancellor Karl Tober. It emanates mainly from right-wing elements who style themselves 'moderates,'" says Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 18 November in a page 16 editorial. The paper notes that the university is "under threat from the extremes of both left and right." The "intolerance of the radical students" is "matched by that of the conservatives, or 'moderates.'" The university is "in a state of ferment — but given the situation in the country, there would be something very wrong if it were not. Fortunately the moderate policies of these in charge have prevented any collapse of the university, intellectually or otherwise. The campus and the public both need to appreciate this."

BP Initiative Exemplary

"If government seriously believes apartheid is dying, then it should find appeal in the offer of BP [British Petroleum] to put up to R100 million towards speeding apartheid's death," says a second editorial on the same page. "BP's plan may be too ambitious for a government that has slowed its reform policy in recent months. But it has shown the way to a much more constructive reform initiative than all the punitive measures the world has heaped on South Africa up to now."

BUSINESS DAY on Clamp on Economic Information

"Ultimately, there is no doubt the economic onslaught against this country will take its toll, and one of the prime concerns of the business community and government should be to minimise the costs of operating a siege economy," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 18 November. "It would be a very bad thing for the economy if managers and accountants were allowed to hide inefficiencies and even dishonesty behind a shield of non-disclosure." The paper believes that "the danger" of interfering with the flow of information is that in the long run "the evils created thereby may be as great as the benefits." The paper warns that "rumour flourishes in such an environment, and sets up sucker markets. Fly-by-night opportunists passing themselves off as sanctions busters have made their appearance, poised to make handsome profits in the gathering gloom."

Departing Companies To Sell to Black Investors

On the same page Simon Barber comments from Washington on President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches Reverend Alan Boesak's criticism of General Motors (GM) leaving its assets in the hands of "just another white power group." Barber

says the departing companies should "sell out to black managers and investors, along the lines that Coca-Cola is now making plans to do." However, Barber also notes that the bottling and distribution of a soft drink is not the same as the manufacture of cars. "Apartheid, by keeping SA's majority in a state of chronic underdevelopment, has denied that majority the tools successfully to take over an operation like GM even if it were given away." "The sanctions movement has become an autonomous monster that will eat Boesak, Archbishop Tutu and all who fed on it." Barber also says that "many members of the Washington foreign policy bureaucracy fear that the SA government will react to the international bullying by destroying the one positive contribution the administration is still permitted to make — its quiet expenditure of millions of dollars on black education, trade union assistance and human rights programmes. What with Pretoria declaring the UDF an 'affected organisation' barred from receiving foreign funds, the writing is on the wall."

CAPE TIMES: Desegregation Government Responsibility

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 17 November says: "BP's Southern Africa's willingness to sink, in collaboration with other institutions and business organizations, an initial R100 million into the rebuilding of District Six as an integrated residential area and the creation of racially open schools is a most public-spirited gesture that contrasts dramatically with the actions of other companies whose response to apartheid has been to withdraw their investments from South Africa." However, "as generous as the offer is, it is not the responsibility of private enterprise to open residential areas and schools to South Africans of all races, but the government's." "Should the government reject the proposal because of its adherence to apartheid ideology, it would expose a dog-in-the-manger attitude to the community's own desire for non-racial education and urban renewal."

Frelimo Resilience Overlooked

On the same page Robin Hallett addresses an open letter to General P.W. van der Westhuizen, secretary of the State Security Council commenting on his "task to counter and ultimately destroy" South Africa's enemies. Hallett refers specifically to Mozambique and says "the overthrow of FRELIMO and its replacement by RENAMO make very good sense." However, he believes that Van der Westhuizen overlooks "FRELIMO's resilience" and "RENAMO's competence." He also believes that were Renamo to take over Mozambique "it is doubtful whether any Western governments would accord it even de facto recognition." Hallett advises Van der Westhuizen to "go back to the strict letter of the Nkomati Accord," to stop supporting Renamo and to support the Mozambican Government.

SOWETAN on Factional Killings

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* on 18 November calls for the "cessation of the bloody and senseless ideological clashes in the townships." "The tragedy is that the warring factions are pursuing the same goal; the liberation of the oppressed from the apartheid system of government. The effectiveness of this struggle towards liberation is not only negated but delayed by the factional killings that will soon have to end." "Even more dangerous, there are many ordinary people who are beginning to question the legitimacy of those in the struggle who kill and kidnap their rivals."

Parents Responsible for Education

On the same page in the "Opinion" column Joe Thlooe says that parents should get together to discuss the problem of black education. "Pressure should be exerted on the Government to change its education policies," since that is the "crux of our problems." "To expect children to decide that and act on it is to abdicate our duties as parents." "We are breeding a generation of illiterates because we expect children to fight our battles for us."

DIE VADERLAND on Social Responsibility of Companies

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 17 November says that oil corporations "have through the years made handsome profits, so it is only the social responsibility of companies like BPSA to make 100 million rand available for special projects." The paper also says that the government should be informed about the matter since "uncoordinated attempts to change and reform can lead to more damage rather than good."

BEELD: Landing Rights Ban Breach of Faith

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 18 November says in a page 8 editorial: "How else is one to interpret America's insistence on the immediate ban on direct flights between the two countries, of a contract that stipulates that one year's notice has to be given before such a step is taken? It is nothing but a breach of faith, if not a breach of contract." *Beeld* says it might be seen "as a lesson in realities for people who believe that South Africa must do as the U.S. demands."

ZIMBABWE

Minister Opens Soviet Exhibit in Harare

MB181245 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The minister of industry and technology, Comrade Callistus Ndlovu, says the formation and development of state-to-state economic relations are now playing an important role in promoting international relations. Comrade Ndlovu was speaking when he officially opened the Soviet information (?exhibition) to input and productivity opportunities of the committee for foreign economic relations in Harare today.

He said that the economic relations between the Soviet Union and Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America had facilitated the economic development, as well as technical and scientific from

tiers which have been of great assistance to the developing countries. The minister disclosed that 4,600 industrial enterprises and other projects have been built in (?Third World) countries by the Soviet Union, [words indistinct] in developing countries. Comrade Ndlovu noted that the government is encouraging joint venture projects with other interested parties, adding that the small- to medium -scale industry offers areas of wide investment opportunities.

Joint Economic Agreement Signed With DPRK

MB181202 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] In Harare, Zimbabwe and the DPRK have signed an agreement for a joint economic commission. The commission which aims to promote trade, economic, and technical cooperation between the two countries is a result of an agreement reached between the two countries last year, when Comrade Mugabe visited Pyongyang. The agreement was signed by Comrade Moton Malinga, deputy minister of finance, economic planning, and development and the Korean ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Yi Chun-ok. Comrade Malinga said the commission will boost the expansion and diversification of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Cultural Agreement Signed

MB141254 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] A (?5-year) cultural exchange was signed between Zimbabwe and the DPRK in Harare today. Speaking at the signing ceremony the minister of youth, sport, and culture, Comrade Karimanzira, who signed on behalf of Zimbabwe, said under the agreement [word indistinct] instructors from Korea will train local instructors. The minister said the Korean instructors have been in the country since March and were instrumental with the display of [word indistinct] during the Nonaligned Movement summit.

The Korean ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Yi Chung-ok, who signed on behalf of the DPRK Government, commented at the signing ceremony that the cultural exchange comes at a time when relations between Zimbabwe and the DPRK continue to improve.